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ABYSSINIA'S CONSTITUTION PROCLAIMED

Emperor Reads New Code From Throne in Solemn Ceremony

NATION SHAKES OFF ANCIENT LETHARGY

Slavery No Longer an Issue Though Feudalism Still Is a Vital Force

By BRAINARD P. SALMON

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, July 17—The solemn proclamation of Ethiopia's new constitution by Emperor Haile Selassie from the throne yesterday signifies a new move out of the era of stagnation from which Menelik and Haile Selassie have been gradually raising it. The setting up of a bicameral legislative system in the country follows closely upon the collapse last year of the attempted revolution, which would have set the country back on a new retrograde movement.

Feudalism is still a vital force in Ethiopia (Abyssinia). In a country where the institution of slavery has been basic almost up to the present day, it is inevitable that as it is abolished there will be a temporary strengthening of feudal ties.

In no way has Emperor Haile Selassie shown greater astuteness than in his recognition of the fact that his people possess certain fundamental prejudices which cannot be quickly overcome.

Instead of trying to stamp out the feudal spirit as a less wise ruler might have done, he is making it serve his own ends, while at the same time preparing the people by education and enlightenment for the more liberal form of government which he has already announced his intention of giving them.

Position Stronger

In the meantime he has greatly strengthened his position and advanced his plans by securing closer coöperation on the part of the great feudal chiefs. The final step in this program is seen in the announcement of the betrothal of the Emperor's daughter, Princess Tenagne, to the son of Ras Hailu of Godjam, one of the most powerful and probably the richest man in Ethiopia.

Hailu occupies a unique position by reason of his vast territory, strength of character and hold upon the people. His support, together with that of Ras Kassa of Selale, Ras Guksa

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'Step It Up to 40,' Police in Indiana Tell Motorists

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 17—A new "step-on-it" rule, requiring motorists to keep moving at 40 miles an hour when practicable, has been formulated by the Indiana state highway police for the crowded Dunes Highway, according to the Chicago Motor Club. This narrow, two-lane thoroughfare is the western end of the main New York to Chicago highway.

Anyone driving faster or more slowly, without good cause, will be considered guilty of reckless driving, the report states. The police hope that by compelling everyone to move at a reasonably fast speed, the temptation to cut out of line to pass a slower car will be reduced and the safety of the road greatly increased. Signs two feet square are being prepared for posting on the highway warning motorists that failure to stay in line means arrest and prosecution, the Motor Club states.

The dawdling motorist has been regarded as a menace to this highway, and it is hoped that the measures being introduced will reform him or lead him to take some other road. On the other hand, the person who cuts out of line, driving approaching cars off the road, has been under discipline for some time. One means taken by the police to correct this offender was to take away his ignition key for a few hours and keep him waiting on the roadside, said an official of the Chicago Motor Club. However, he added, this method of punishment did not serve as a warning to others, and more thoroughgoing measures are now in view. A relief highway to parallel this road is under construction.

ARGENTINE TRADE WITH U. S. DECREASES

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., July 17 (By U. P.)—Tremendous decreases in the export and import trade between Argentina and the United States were recorded in the first five months of 1931, according to a report yesterday by the United States commercial attaché.

Argentine exports to the United States for the period declined in value from $49,584,773 in 1930 to $14,564,000 this year, or a decrease of 70.6 per cent. Imports from the United States fell from $59,413,000 to $24,287,000, a decrease of 55.7 per cent.

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Raw Hides Tanned In Week in Sweden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

THE problem of producing leather of an excellent quality from raw hides in a week has been definitely solved through a Swedish invention, called after the inventors, the Wrange-Friberg method.

The vital part of the work is performed by the Friberg vacuum pump, which makes possible rapid and perfect tanning of hides in a practically complete vacuum.

Cut in Interest On Debt Sought By Australia

Premiers Announce Plan for Solution of Financial Difficulties

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Plans to restore Australia to a sound financial position and to avert any possibility of default in government payments were adopted at the recent premiers' conference here.

The plan hinges on a patriotic appeal for the voluntary conversion of Australia's £556,000,000 internal indebtedness at rates of interest 22½ per cent lower than those now ruling. Bondholders were asked to make this sacrifice to help their country in its need.

A reduction of 20 per cent is to be made in all adjustable government expenditure, including general reduction in wages, salaries and pensions paid by governments. Additional taxation is to be imposed; bank rates of interest on deposits and advances are to be cut; and relief is to be given in respect to private mortgages. All Australians are thus called on to share the added burden.

The governments had been warned by the banks that a limit of credit had been reached, and that stoppage of Government payments must be imminent. However, the new scheme has been approved by the various parliamentary opposition leaders, and the parliaments are expected to ratify it. Once that ratification is given, the loan conversion campaign will be launched.

The proposed interest reductions do not affect overseas indebtedness; only the internal debt is involved. Australia's present total debt is £1,153,000,000, of which £557,000,000 is owed overseas.

The Loan Council has approved the voluntary conversion plan. It also has decided that the banks should be asked to make available £8,000,000 to finance the services of governments in the next few months, and £2,500,000 for the immediate relief of necessitous wheat farmers.

The new loan will be for periods ranging from seven to 30 years, and will carry interest of 3, 3½ or 4 per cent.

Under the rehabilitation scheme, the Commonwealth will impose new taxation amounting to £7,900,000. Half of this sum is to be secured from increased sales tax.

Immediately the premiers' conference ended, arrangements were made to call special sessions of the various parliaments so that the amending legislation necessary for the application of the restoration scheme could be placed before the Houses without delay.

VIOLATION OF LAW TO GUIDE DOAK IN DEPORTATION

Secretary of Labor Says Department Will Not Threaten Alien Strikers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 17—Deportation will not be held out as a threat to assist in breaking strikes Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, declared here, in a statement of the department's position. At the same time, the department will enforce the laws, and if aliens are rounded up in the course of strike activities who are not lawfully in the country they will be deported.

The Secretary of Labor amplified his views on deportation in connection with the arrest of alleged deportable aliens following the riot of striking road workers at White Plains, N. Y., in which a bitter fight was staged. Mr. Doak received protests from the conference for progressive labor action of New York charging the department with carrying on strike-breaking activity. Mr. Doak immediately got in touch with immigration authorities at Ellis Island. According to the report from New York, the round-up of workers that followed the riot of some 750 strikers in the town was made by the local police, and the immigration agents played no part in it. At the request of the Mayor, however, the division head sent two agents to White Plains to determine whether any of those aliens who had been taken into custody by the police were deportable. Mr. Doak said, therefore, that if alleged "raids on workers' homes and mass meetings" had occurred, as charged, such raids were not made by representatives of his department, but by the local police.

The question of deportation proceedings is a subject of most intense interest in the department for two reasons. Deportations are now reaching new high levels, and secondly, a forthcoming study by the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement will review the whole subject, and particularly the department's policy. In a formal talk here Mr. Doak announced that in the last fiscal year ending July 1 a new all-time high record of deportations occurred with 18,000 aliens sent from the country. Mr. Doak at the same time launched a bitter denunciation of "individuals and societies" who were protesting the deportation of aliens in certain instances "affiliated with organizations whose announced purpose it is to overthrow the Government of the United States by force and violence."

The Wickersham Commission study of the deportation problem includes a factual report specially prepared for the body by Reuben Oppenheimer, Baltimore lawyer, which was submitted April 1. This has not yet been published. Mr. Oppenheimer reviewed the whole situation, advocated stronger border patrols to prevent smuggling of aliens, and went on to charge that aliens in some instances had been deported who had not received a fair trial. He charged extra-legal activity by immigration agents. In issuing its series of reports the Wickersham Commission skipped No. 5, listed as "report on the enforcement of the deportation laws of the United States," but it is understood it will be printed later. Mr. Doak has written a counter-statement presenting the department's case to the commission, and it is expected that this will be published if the Oppenheimer report is finally made public.

New Farm Relief to Be Sought In By-Products of Agriculture

Commercial Use of Tremendous Waste to Be Objective of Government Experiments at Ames, Iowa, in Coöperation With Iowa State College

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 17—With the middle West facing a political revolt over surplus farm crops, the Department of Agriculture is redoubling its efforts to find a commercial use for agricultural by-products on a scale that will render material farm relief.

With this purpose the department is expanding its activities from laboratory scale to factory scale experiments, according to an announcement by Dr. Henry G. Knight, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. The enlarged work will be conducted in a factory at Ames, Iowa, in coöperation with the Department of Commerce and the Iowa State College.

The object of the major investigation is to put chemistry on the farm, and to extract valuable chemicals from wastes. With wheat selling at less than it costs to produce, chemists hold out the possibility that some day the chaff may yield more valuable materials than the kernels themselves. Cornstalks already have been used for paper making, but the new chemistry goes further and attempts to extract a number of commodities, ranging from illuminating gas to alpha cellulose, and the same efforts will be made for straw, oat hulls, rice hulls, cottonseed hulls and the like.

Dr. W. W. Skinner, assistant chief of the division, has left for Iowa to see to the immediate set-up of the by-product work for which the last Congress appropriated $73,000. Already materials formerly wasted are now being put to man's service, it is stated, and millions of dollars are being saved. The future farmer may not be a producer of hay, corn and oats, but of acetic acid, methanol and furfural, it is declared.

Lignin, which constitutes 20 or 30 per cent of the dry material in hulls, straw and leaves has been used in varnishes, dyestuffs and various chemicals.

Culled citrus fruit of grades too low for commercial use is being used to make citric acid, lemon oil, jams, jellies and fruit juices. One area near Los Angeles reports savings of a million dollars a year by reclamation of former citrus wastes.

Apple cider pulp yields a wax used to slow the drying of varnish. The popularity of tomato and sauerkraut juice as drinks has offered new uses for surplus products. Casein, manufactured from skim milk, goes into everything from billiard balls to fountain pen cases. Sugar cane bagasse makes wallboard; cull sweet potatoes offer a starch similar to tapioca.

HUNGARY GIVES ATLANTIC FLIERS BIG RECEPTION

Airmen Honored After Forced Landing in Sight of Budapest Goal

BUDAPEST, Hungary, July 17 (AP)—Completing successfully the first transatlantic flight from America to Hungary, last night, Capt. Alexander Magyar and Capt. George Endres were accorded a remarkable ovation by their countrymen.

They landed the monoplane Justice for Hungary near the village of Biscke, 14 miles from Budapest, at 7:40 p. m., (1:40 p. m., E. S. T.) last night, missing their goal by a few miles because their fuel ran out. They had flown 3239 miles from Harbor Grace, N. F., in 26h., 22m., since Wednesday noon, after a short hop from Roosevelt Field, N. Y., on Monday.

Their plane came down by the side of a railroad track, damaging the propeller and one wing, but inflicting no injury on the pilots. They crawled out and telephoned the news of their arrival to Matyasfold Airdrome. Another plane brought them to the city.

A crowd had waited to receive them, but thousands had gone home owing to the late hour. The men were taken first to the home of the Premier, Count Stephen Bethlen, where they received the felicitations of the Cabinet members.

The fliers plan to remain here about a month and then make a return crossing of the Atlantic via Africa and South America. Their ship must be repaired and reconditioned before they can start the homeward flight to receive the congratulations of their adopted country.

The object of the flight was to call the world's attention to what the airmen considered were the wrongs suffered by Hungary through the Treaty of the Trianon.

It was the twelfth successful eastward crossing of the north Atlantic by air and the third this summer. Wiley Post and Harold Gatty preceded them in the Winnie Mae on the first stage of their circuit of the world, and Capt. Holger Hoirlis and Otto Hillig in the Liberty accomplished the feat a few days later.

Fliers Win $10,000 Prize

VIENNA, July 17 (AP)—The Hungarian fliers are to receive the Lord Rothermere prize of $10,000 for their feat.

The British publisher today telegraphed from Baden-Baden to the Premier, Count Bethlen, asking him to give the fliers the $10,000 check representing the prize he posted for the first flight from the United States to Hungary.

CANADA RAISES ITS TARIFFS ON FOREIGN COAL

Increase Is Protested That It May Add to Cost to Consumers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 17—Higher duties on foreign coal, as contained in the Bennett budget, aroused considerable discussion in the House of Commons when the item came before it yesterday.

Anthracite, which hitherto has been free under all three tariffs will now be taxed 40 cents under the intermediate and general tariffs, free under the British preferential and 75 cents under the other tariffs, as compared with 35, 45 and 50 cents respectively under the old rating.

Mr. W. D. Euler, former Minister of National Revenue, thought that the increased duty on anthracite would result in increased expense to coal consumers and was a mistaken way to raise revenue. Increased duty on soft coal, he thought, would not have the effect of bringing Maritime Province and Alberta coal into the Ontario and Quebec markets.

In defense of the Government's action, Mr. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Fisheries, said that it would stimulate production of soft coal in the Nova Scotia mines and encourage the use of coke as fuel. He contended that coke manufactured from this coal had a higher heating value than that made from American anthracite, and would save the householder $2.38 a ton.

There has long been a demand for a national fuel policy, said Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, and there were but two methods by which it could be brought about—by use of the tariff, and by the payment of such moneys as would enable equality of cost to those who used coal. With Canada possessing one-twelfth of the coal resources of the world, he did not think it should have to pay $50,000,000 annually for the purchase of coal abroad. Less than 1,000,000 tons of anthracite, it was shown, had been imported from Great Britain last year as compared with more than 3,000,000 tons from the United States, valued at $24,000,000.

In addition to these imports, Mr. Bennett said, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick imported anthracite from Russia last year valued at $1800, British Columbia imported 5548 tons from the French Indies and Quebec 11,400 tons from Germany. All the tariff items in the budget have now been passed, excepting only those to do with magazines.

Hoover Is Asked To Settle Strike

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., July 17 (AP)—An appeal to President Hoover to interest himself in the settlement of the textile strikes in Central Falls and Pawtucket was made today by Mr. Francis B. Condon (D.), Representative from Rhode Island.

Mr. Condon said he had asked the President to request the mill owners to withdraw wage cuts from which strikes at the Royal Weaving Company and the General Fabrics Corporation, Central Falls, have resulted.

The situation here today was quiet, with police continuing to guard the closed mills. At the Royal Weaving Company, 50 more workers reported today, bringing the total employed to about 325.

Miss Burlak Has Hearing

Miss Anna Burlak, Communist organizer and leader in labor disturbances in Rhode Island textile mills, who is being detained by United States immigration officials at Boston, for investigation of her citizenship, had a hearing today.

No effort has been made to secure the release of Miss Burlak on bail of $5000, the amount set by Washington authorities, it was said. Immigration officials, however, were unable to find any birth record at Slatington, Penna., where Miss Burlak claims she was born.

CRITICS QUERY RAILROADS ON RATE REQUEST

Officials Asked to Defend Purpose and Explain Plans Specifically

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 17—The railroad freight rate case before the Interstate Commerce Commission descended today from broad questions of policy to questions of specific rates, competition, comparisons of relative efficiency as between various western roads, consideration of markets and producing sections and the plight of the farmers, as state commissioners and counsel assailed, in their questions, the railroad executives from their respective sections.

It was a field day for everyone in the hearing room who sought to criticise any rate on any commodity, with the I. C. C. permitting a wide latitude in the trend of questions. There was evident a bitter opposition to a general freight rate rise.

Divert More Business

Mr. H. A. Scandrett, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, after early testimony, replied to questions concerning railroad wages, store-door delivery of freight and similar matters, the purport of which was to denote the efforts of the carriers to maintain the current wage scale and to meet competition by giving truck delivery at destination. Commissioners representing various states endeavored to show that high railroad rates would serve only to divert more business to motor trucks.

Mr. Scandrett maintained, under constant questioning, that he did not know where the thought of a rate rise originated—whether with rail officials or with bankers.

Certain rates on vegetables from southern Minnesota to Chicago have recently been advanced 30 per cent, it was developed, to which Mr. Scandrett said: "It makes no difference what the rate fixed by the commission is. The point is the relation of that rate to other rates, all of which should bear a harmonious relationship to each other."

Many rates even now are so high that motortruck competition is feared by railroad traffic men, questions denoted, thus making even higher rates inadvisable in the opinion of objectors. Mr. Scandrett admitted that inequalities of this sort exist, but he said they must be adjusted individually, after the general increase is made.

Constant questioning by state representatives of the railroad witnesses concerning specific rates on different commodities brought only the 're-

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Great Work Camps For Ontario's Idle Single Men Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 17—A novel plan, reminiscent of Soviet Russia, for the mobilization of all single unemployed men throughout Ontario into work camps next winter, is proposed by Mr. George S. Henry, Premier of Ontario, at Windsor.

The entire cost of their maintenance would be taken over by the Province, Mr. Henry explained, thus removing one of the greatest problems with which municipalities are contending, namely the disposal of their "transient tourista."

It is proposed to send this army into the northern part of the Province, where, for the most part, they would be employed on the remaining link of the trans-Canada Highway between North Bay and Fort William, for which, said Mr. Henry, "the Federal Government has asked Ontario to conduct the final surveys and prepare the necessary plans."

Turkish Railroads Cut Workers' Wages

By the Associated Press

Angora, Turk., July 17

A 30 PER CENT cut has been made in the salaries of all employees of the Turkish state railroads receiving more than $50 a month.

No change is made in the wages of those receiving $50 or under.

France Insists On 'Guarantees' From Germany

Plan Evolved in Paris Includes Political and Financial Conditions

By REX MILLER

Staff Correspondent

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 17—Mr. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State; Mr. Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Minister, and French Ministers met this morning and discussed for two hours the so-called "French plan" for international financial aid to Germany, which was given a definite form at the three-hour Cabinet meeting last night. Though the British and American envoys have not made a definite agreement as regards the French plan, there appears to be a fundamental agreement on its general provisions.

The German Ministers, Dr. Heinrich Bruening and Dr. Julius Curtius, will hear of the results of these deliberations when they arrive in Paris tomorrow. This is the first time since the war that the German Chancellor has come to the French capital and tomorrow's conferences, first between the French and German Ministers alone, and later in company with Mr. Stimson and Mr. Henderson, are hailed by the Paris press as the most important since the Versailles Treaty.

The essence of the French plan is understood to be as follows: A statement issued at the close of last night's ministerial council declared the Cabinet had considered the "financial guarantees" to be required of Germany, and also "measures of political appeasement," which should accompany them. The financial guarantees referred to are to be obtained under the terms of a $500,000,000 loan to be issued by the central banks of France, the United States and Great Britain and other countries, in which France is prepared to take the initiative. It is understood French bankers would take up one-third of this loan, the United States another third, and Great Britain the remainder with the assistance of Holland, Switzerland, Sweden and Belgium.

Short-Term Advance

This loan would be a short-term advance, to be followed by a long-term covering loan, permitting repayment of the former advance and itself, reimbursable in about 10 years. Security for repayment of these sums would be obtained by establishment of some control over German revenues, probably customs receipts or taxes on beer and tobacco. Supervision would be vested in the hands of some international committee, possibly headed by an American, as under the Dawes Plan. This committee might function under auspices of the Bank for International Settlements, or if French preference prevails, might be identical with the finance committee of the League of Nations.

France would also desire a guarantee from Germany that payments under the Young plan will be resumed at the expiration of the Hoover moratorium, and if possible would like to have these payments also guaranteed by German customs revenue.

As regards the "measures of political appeasement" referred to in the French communiqué, these are under-

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Peace of World Is Held Dependent On Franco-German Parley Results

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 17—On the eve of the German leaders' departure for Paris and London, responsible opinion here is that not only German recovery but permanency of world peace hangs upon the possibility of a political agreement between the French and German statesmen.

The mere fact of its announcement has done a great deal to alleviate the internal crisis here. An atmosphere of hope has to some extent replaced the feeling of panic which was coming nearer to the surface all this week.

Though press comment makes the German statesmen's task difficult by harping on the "path to Canossa," which to every German graphically implies a forthcoming surrender, general feeling is one of reviving confidence. Dr. Heinrich Bruening, who leaves tonight, is prepared to explain fully to the French, Germany's political aims, and the minimum of sovereignty which the German nation feels it must maintain. He will listen sympathetically, according to his official newspaper today, to a similar statement from M. Pierre Laval, French Premier.

A reasonable compromise between these two points of view must be reached if an economic agreement is to be developed later in London, and if the future stability of the European continent is to be assured.

Reports from Paris reached Berlin today of the new French demands for guarantees. It is sincerely hoped here that these claims, which have been quoted in the entire French press, have been exaggerated, for they are even less acceptable than the political demands which were attributed to the French in the past week.

The demands which are felt to be unacceptable and to violate Germany's sovereignty, include the request for a share of German customs receipts, plans for control of German finance through a committee of the World Bank, the proposal for inspection and supervision of the German budget by a financial committee of the League of Nations, the demand for a further guarantee of reparations, and the suggestion of a "political armistice," which would impose new and humiliating restrictions upon German foreign policy.

These conditions, it is felt here, render nugatory whatever financial aid accompanies them. Surrender of the sovereignty which Germany is asked to make would so increase unrest and lack of confidence in this country that even a generous loan would not avail to restore stability, it is argued.

In the Paris negotiations, the German leaders realize that they must avoid the impression that they are making concessions simply because Germany is nearly down and out. Germany must be accepted in Paris and London on a basis of complete equality, and even though it is desperately hit, must negotiate with its hands untied.

It is becoming increasingly clear that internal confidence, which such independent negotiations should stimulate, is the great need of Germany today.

U.S. ABANDONS ISOLATION TO JOIN POWERS

Mellon and Stimson to Attend Seven-Power Parley in London

FRENCH PLAN ASKS REICH CONCESSIONS

Berlin Holds World Peace Hangs on Outcome of Talks With France

Germany's plight has served further to bring the United States from behind its veil of isolation in regard to European affairs. Mr. Henry L. Stimson and Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, American Secretaries of State and the Treasury, respectively, are to attend, as accredited representatives, the seven-power conference scheduled in London Monday. At this conference the Reich financial crisis and other pressing international problems will be discussed.

The French plan for financial aid to Germany, evolved by the Cabinet yesterday and issued in Paris today, preliminary to further discussions between French, British, American and German statesmen, includes demands for political and financial guarantees.

Germany, with its Ministers departing for Paris, feels that the outcome of pending negotiations will affect vitally not only its own future, but the permanence of world peace.

Hungary has at last shown the effects of the German crisis by decreeing a partial bank moratorium. Count Bethlen, however, cites this move as a precautionary measure and appeals for confidence. In Vienna, the assets of the closed Mercurbank are found to far exceed its liabilities and plans are under way to separate it from its closed mother institution, the Danat Bank, in Berlin.

Meanwhile the world awaits the outcome of further discussions in Paris, and the possibility of a solution to the problems at London next week.

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 17—Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has been asked by President Hoover to join Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in representing the United States at the seven-power conference convened by the British Government in London, July 20.

This final move, with the President's original debt proposal, and participation in the Paris conference, is taken as a definite indication that America's policy of isolation from European affairs is, at least for the present, being abandoned.

Mr. Mellon, who has been vacationing on the French Riviera for the past two weeks, following his arduous negotiations with the French Government on the President's war debt suspension proposal, and who had announced he would sail for home within a few days, will leave for London at once.

The decision to ask Mr. Mellon to participate with Mr. Stimson in the important gathering followed three transatlantic telephone conversations yesterday between the latter and the President. It is authoritatively understood that the American financier was asked to attend because of his wide banking knowledge and experience, and because of his intimate knowledge of European financial conditions as a result of his position as Secretary of the Treasury and his work on the moratorium negotiations.

As the chief task of the gathering will be to pave the way for the fiscal rehabilitation of Germany and central Europe, which will entail far-reaching and extensive credit arrangements in which American bankers will take a leading part, the President and Mr. Stimson took advantage of Mr. Mellon's presence in Europe to obtain his counsel and advice both for the conference and the guidance of American banking interests.

To Discuss All Issues

The ministers participating in the conference will unquestionably discuss the whole range of European affairs: political guarantees, Austro-German Customs Union, Franco-Italian naval differences, the Young plan, the moratorium, and the 1932 disarmament conference.

But its immediate purpose is to try to work out a plan whereby English, American and French bankers can relieve Germany of its dangerous financial stringency.

Such a plan, it is agreed here, will entail certain assurances and restrictive measures on the part of Germany. American bankers, for instance, it was explained, will not extend any long-term loans such as Germany needs unless they are satisfied of the political stability not alone of Germany, but of Europe.

It is to formulate a program that will permit such guarantee that is the chief purpose of the London conference, Mr. William R. Castle Jr., Acting Secretary of State, explained today. It is on this basis that the United States is participating in the meeting, Mr. Castle declared.

American bankers will be called upon to play a very important part in raising the money for long-term loans, should such credits be granted to Germany. In order to protect their interests the Administration wants to be fully informed of what the credit agreements are and on what they are based, Mr. Castle said.

Financial Relief Needed

The [illegible] Germany and central Europe, Mr. Castle declared, is a method of making good the financial relief that may be extended to them. It would be of no value to them, Mr. Castle said, if loans were made and the money [illegible] disappeared by being withdrawn and sent to for-

Ethics of Political Bargain Questioned

* * *

Reich Plight Brings Up Issue of Forcing Concessions

* * *

French Were Expected to Ask Reforms

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The present plight of Germany raises in acute form the old diplomatic question of whether one country should avail itself of the necessity of another to force a political bargain. The case has presented itself many times in the past decade and particularly in the financial domain.

Thus when Austria needed assistance the opportunity was taken to extract promises which had no natural connection with that assistance. Indeed it has sometimes happened as between greater countries that they have been on the point of agreement, on say double taxation, when one of them has suddenly refused its signature unless tariff concessions are made.

In diplomacy itself there are two schools of thought. One considers it proper to link up different questions and obtain payment under pressure for whatever it accords. The other prefers to treat each subject on its merits and thinks it slightly unscrupulous to say, "Your demand is just and therefore shall be granted if you will do something else entirely different for me." It prefers to say, "That matter is settled and now we will proceed to the next matter."

These observations have a particular bearing on Germany's search for credits to save it from bankruptcy. Here, it might be supposed, was the subject essentially and exclusively economic. Did other powers wish to save Germany? Were they afraid that chaos in Germany would affect themselves? If so, how much were they prepared to this end and in what financial conditions? But to these queries there were quickly added many others which were purely political. If help were forthcoming, would Germany renounce the Anschluss with Austria? Would Germany give fresh guarantees regarding Poland? Would Germany undertake not to proceed, even with such naval construction as is authorized by the Versailles Treaty? Would Germany, in short, consent to follow the political direction of those who advanced money?

Even though Germany were disposed to "sell its birthright for a mess of pottage," it is to be doubted whether enforced promises would hereafter be respected by the Hitlerites and others who would have a powerful weapon of attack on the Government in the argument that it had surrendered national sovereignty.

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London Busmen Form Own Flying Club And Find Way to Escape Traffic Jam

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A London bus driver, Edwin Godwin, has dispelled the theory that flying is only a rich man's pastime. He has just formed the first wage earners' flying club in Great Britain, with a membership of 1500 all drawn from the London General Omnibus Company's Sports Association, and a subscription of 6d. (12 cents) a week.

The club's headquarters are at Broxbourne, Essex, where it shares the ground of the Herts and Essex Flying Club. At present the busmen only own one plane—a "tandem" two-seater machine with dual control—but another is to be delivered soon.

This flying club owes its inspiration to an occasion last February, when a party of 20 drivers and conductors decided to rise, temporarily, above London's tiresome traffic jams and reckless pedestrians and to speed in carefree manner high above the crossroads and corners of their daily routes. So they went to Croydon airdrome and arranged for a trip in a big passenger plane. They were fairly "bitten" by this new sport.

Mr. Godwin, explaining how the idea came to him that flying could be learned quite cheaply, said, "I canvassed my colleagues and about 1500 replied that if a club could be formed they would join."

"We worked it out that if we could obtain the use of a ground we could own a couple of machines, build a clubhouse of our own and employ a full-time instructor and mechanic if each of us paid a subscription of 6d. per week."

A rota has been prepared which enables members of the club to have instruction on their off-duty days. Some of them will soon have gained their "solo" certificates.

"It is my ambition," added Mr. Godwin, "that the Prince of Wales will be able to accept our invitation to open the club at the inaugural meeting at the end of July."

Plans are being discussed to open a ground in South London so that the club will have both a North and South section.

eign countries, as was the case before Germany closed its banks a few days ago.

The conference is for the purpose of considering what kind of credit should be given and for how long, Mr. Castle said. American bankers will decide as to their participation, Mr. Castle declared, on the action of the conference and what Mr. Mellon and Mr. Stimson report.

They will participate in the conversations that Mr. Stimson is to have today in Paris with Premier Pierre Laval, and M. Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, of France. Mr. Stimson conferred with the two French leaders yesterday and today the discussions will include the German Ministers.

President Hoover himself announced Mr. Mellon's participation in the London meeting. Late yesterday he issued the following statement:

"As has already been announced, Secretary Stimson will attend the conference in London, which has been called by the British Government for Monday to consider the present emergency problems in central Europe. I have asked Secretary Mellon, if consistent with his plans, also to attend in order that we may have the benefit of his advice as well.

"It is our understanding that the conference is limited entirely to questions of the present emergency."

MacDonald and Henderson Forgo Trip to Berlin To Prepare for New Parley

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 17—The diplomatic time table received another jerk yesterday when Premier Ramsay MacDonald announced that the visit of Mr. Arthur Henderson and himself to Berlin the coming week-end was canceled. The change of plan is a natural development of the decision to hold an immediate conference of all principal powers in London Monday, which also has had its sequel in the sudden invitation from Paris to the German ministers, for conversations en route.

This hustle of diplomacy is a measure of the gravity of the central European situation, which puts into cold storage the traditional British policy of distributing gentle hints to Berlin and Paris, leading to a compromise satisfactory to neither.

While it is regretted that the opportunity to return the visit to Germany on the Chequers pattern, has been washed away in the huge breakers now engulfing the whole of Europe, there is a general disposition here to applaud the Prime Minister's decision. The situation is too tense for a further isolated informal tête-à-tête, which would in any case have to be followed by a general muster, losing valuable time in the process of gathering the threads.

Invitations to the ministers' conference have been sent out to the same major powers as are being represented at the treasury experts' meeting tomorrow, namely France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Belgium and the United States. Since experts have to debate—apart from adjustments regarding reparations in kind, as a result of the Hoover moratorium—only possible changes in the percentage of payments, should Germany declare a moratorium conditional on payments under the Young plan, it is obvious that the ground has been more or less cut from under their feet as a result of this week's events.

The ingenuity of Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos, who has come to London to protect Greece's interests under the working of the Hoover moratorium, may also be a most valuable asset in the desperate attempt to reëstablish the foundation of European confidence.

Hungary Decrees Partial Bank Moratorium to Hold Deposits Pending Loan

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, July 17—Count Bethlen, premier, last night issued a statement that since Germany's financial position is still uncertain and negotiations regarding the placing of new treasury bonds are not concluded, the Cabinet had decided to decree a partial moratorium to July 23, during which only 5 per cent of all bank deposits will be withdrawable. He further added an appeal to the nation declaring the measures adopted are not as much in the interests of general economy as of the depositors, the Government seeking to prevent all inflationary tendencies during the respite period.

Deposits at banks and foreign demands on banks are all covered adequately. The present measures are only provisional and the Government appeals to the populace to maintain calm and confidence in the authorities.

Discussions between authorities of the national bank and representatives of industry produced an agreement so that, though banks are closed, all necessary cash for payment of wages will be forthcoming provided such is sanctioned by the manufacturers' association.

Meanwhile negotiations are continuing in London and Paris regarding a new international loan, through placing of £5,000,000 in treasury bonds, which credit is absolutely essential for restoration of economic conditions in Hungary, but concerning which great difficulties have been experienced because of present international financial conditions.

Experts Adjourn Talks Until Ministers Set Plan

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 17—The committee of experts representing the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy and Japan assembled here today to consider measures necessary for bringing into effect President Hoover's war debts holiday, but in view of the obscurity of the general situation, confined itself to formalities pending the meeting of foreign ministers here Monday.

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, British delegate, was chosen chairman, and a subcommittee appointed to go into the question of arrangements during the proposed holiday for that portion of German reparations which is paid in kind. The subcommittee commenced work today. Meanwhile, the main committee has adjourned until after the ministers' meeting has decided the procedure to be followed. Mr. Hugh Gibson was the United States delegate.

Reserve Bank Loan Plan Is Protested by Glass

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 17 (AP)—Mr. Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, a member of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee and chairman of the Senate subcommittee charged with recommending changes in the Federal Reserve Act, yesterday severely criticized a proposal to have the Federal Reserve Banks grant large financial credits to foreign banks.

Commenting on a statement by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, in which the latter asserted that "it is well known that the Government has no control over the foreign credit policies of the Federal Reserve Banks, and, under well-established and sound public policy, they have been kept free from executive influence or interference," Mr. Glass said:

"Mr. Mills is both technically and fundamentally right, except that the State Department at Washington, without any sanction of law, has sought to control private credits and to interfere with the Federal Reserve System. I am glad to note, as is inferred anyhow, that Undersecretary Mills has more sense and greater discretion."

"Nevertheless," continued Mr. Glass, "it is announced in the press dispatches that the Federal Reserve Banks are to be drawn into the European financial debacle, and, without one semblance of statutory warrant, will 'join other central banks' in guaranteeing tremendous credits to foreign governments. In short, it is stated, the trust funds and credits of the Federal Reserve banking system are to be hazarded in the maelstrom of this European financial panic.

"Should this utterly lawless thing be done, it will dishonor every responsible official of the system and give color and credence to the increasingly violent attacks of ignorant demagogues, who have already wickedly prejudiced this banking system with the volatile and emotional agrarians of the South and West."

Assets of Mercurbank Found to Top Liabilities

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, July 17—The Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Karl Buresch, officially declared today that a thorough examination of the status of the Mercurbank showed its assets exceeded its liabilities by 12,000,000 schillings (more than $1,500,000). Further, he said that the Mercurbank would be separated from its mother institution, the Danat Bank in Germany, an Austrian consortium would be formed to take over the shares, valued at $900,000, which the Danat bank now holds in the Mercurbank, and later it would become entirely an Austrian undertaking with Government control for a short while.

Closing of the Mercurbank was the sole direct effect of the German financial crisis here and this now is successfully overcome. The Mercurbank is expected to reopen next week and shareholders and depositors will not suffer any losses.

Communists in Riots

BERLIN, July 17 (AP)—Communist riots at Gelsen-Kirchen, Coblenz and Dusseldorf kept police busy during the night. At Darmstadt one Communist was killed in a brawl between Communists and National Socialists.

MOTORCAR FATALITIES REDUCED IN BUFFALO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 17—Automobile fatalities in Buffalo for the first six months of this year dropped nearly 25 per cent over the corresponding period of 1930, according to figures announced by the Safety Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce on July 15. A corresponding drop in number of injured persons also was reported.

The reduction is attributed to the increasingly severe penalties meted out to erring drivers by city court judges, to brake and light testing campaigns conducted by police and to educational work in schools and through the newspapers.

BAR'S REFORM WORK UPHELD IN ROCHESTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 17—Support of the Rochester Bar Association's program to nominate independent candidates for judicial posts when major political parties ignore their choices was voted by the Lincoln Republican Club, an organization devoted to a political cleanup movement, Wednesday.

The club, through its executive committee, asserted its belief that "integrity, ability, independence and not political expediency should dictate the choice of candidates for the judiciary."

CAROLINA INCREASES STORAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—During the last year there were licensed under the North Carolina state warehouse system 64 warehouses, having a storage capacity of 325,000 bales of cotton, according to a report to the Commissioner of Agriculture from A. B. Fairley, state warehouse superintendent. During the year 360,000 bales were stored.

This figure represents the largest number of warehouses that has ever operated under the system during a single year, and also the greatest amount of cotton stored.

CHINESE WOMEN IMPROVE STATUS UNDER NEW LAW

Revolution of Old Codes Realized in Act for Sex Equality

PEIPING, China—Equality of the sexes has been largely won in China by the new law of family relations and inheritance, which recently went into effect. Although custom had brought to Chinese women a large measure of equality, the new code defines it and provides for its complete enforcement.

The law, which was made effective from May 5 of this year, has been generally circularized among the reading public and attempts are being made to acquaint illiterate persons with its contents. This enactment forms part of the new civil code which, it is expected, will eventually revolutionize the legal system of China.

The new law works a revolution in many customs even though it does not mention them. It decrees that girls shall inherit equally with boys from their parents' estates. This is not possible under the old system. The new law implies that ancestor-worship no longer exists.

The new law, therefore, is a triumph for Chinese women. It is based upon the ideas of equality set forth by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

The law is largely the work of Dr. Wang Chung-hui, who has been working on the civil code for several years. His difficulties in framing this part of the code were greater than any others, because he had to adapt the most enlightened ideals of modern Western law to a mass of Chinese customs without disturbing the social system too greatly.

The matter of divorce is an example. Under the old system, the state did not interfere in marriage or divorce. A man might divorce his wife for one of seven reasons established by tradition, not law. A wife could not obtain a divorce or keep custody of her children. Under the new law husband and wife may divorce themselves without intervention of a court if they agree. Either man or woman may apply to a court for divorce on grounds common in Western countries, and be treated as exact equals.

Custom has been virtually the final law in China since the foundation of the Republic in 1911.

FRANCE INSISTS ON 'GUARANTEES' FROM GERMANY

(Continued from Page 1)

stood to comprise primarily a sort of political truce for the same duration as the term of the loan, during which period Germany would agree not to raise questions of a nature to disturb the European situation. These political considerations are viewed by other countries as a matter to be settled, if possible, between France and Germany, though these questions may assume a large place in the ministerial conference to meet at London next Monday, and may mark an important stage in the progress in preparation for next year's disarmament conference.

Some bargain whereby Germany would abandon construction of its second pocket battleship, and France would give up building a 23,000-ton cruiser which the Chamber of Deputies has not yet approved, might well be reached. As regards the customs union between Germany and Austria, to which France is violently opposed, it is not yet clear whether France would absolutely insist on complete abandonment of this project by Germany.

France Has Definite Plan

From the above it is clear France has a definite plan in the conversations, which are now proceeding between the French ministers and Mr. Stimson and Mr. Henderson. The American and British Governments have not elaborated any such complete program of action but are confining themselves to specific suggestions designed to promote Franco-German understanding. The presence of Mr. Stimson and Mr. Henderson in Paris has undoubtedly contributed largely toward this end, for it is highly improbable that the German ministers would have consented to come to the French capital unless their American and British colleagues had been here to participate in the conferences.

The German Ministers, for domestic and political reasons, were reluctant to come. They were first invited June 23, and were twice on the point of coming, but twice decided to stay home. When, after Mr. Henderson and Mr. Stimson had arrived, they were urged to come immediately, they accepted with alacrity and might have been here today instead of tomorrow, had not some opposition developed in France to admitting the Germans to the general conference, before they had met with French officials alone. Last night's Cabinet meeting decided that the Germans should be received upon their arrival, first by the French Ministers only, and later in a conference with Mr. Stimson and Mr. Henderson.

The French ministers are not any more eager to go to London than the Germans were to come to Paris. They have never wished to submit the debts or reparations questions to a general conference for practical revision of the Young plan, and did not receive the British Government's invitation for the Monday meeting with complete approval. It is thought here that since the Germans arrive in Paris only tomorrow afternoon, and many complicated questions must be discussed, it may not be practicable to move on to London on Monday. The British Government, on the other hand, is known to be anxious to transfer the seat of the conference to London as soon as possible.

French official opinion on this question is well expressed by M. Jules Sauerwein in Le Matin, who writes, "Eventually one may think of going to the British capital, but great questions of principle must be solved here at the seat and under the responsibility of the Government of the Republic, with cordial collaboration of the American financial powers."

General gratification is expressed that the United States appears to have abandoned its policy of isolation by authorizing Mr. Stimson and Mr. Mellon to participate in these conferences, not as mere observers, but as accredited representatives of the American Government.

Mandates Found Main Obstacle To Arab Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—The proposal for a federation of Arab states, has received renewed consideration at the hands of the Syrian and Arab leaders.

Both the Emir Shekhib Arslan and Dr. Shehabander, members of the Palestine-Syrian committee, have recently discussed the proposal and now favor a union of Arab states.

But while the Emir Arslan seems to think a federation could be formed once the three kings of Arabia (Feisal of Irak, Ibn Saud of Hejaz-Nejd and the Imam Yahja of the Yemen) agreed on it, Dr. Shehabander says that though the three might unite, the combination would not survive without Syria, Palestine and Transjordan.

For the present Dr. Shehabander realizes these three territories cannot be included as they are under the tutelage of foreign mandatory powers. A slender union is out of the question, it is considered, as long as big foreign powers have the destinies of these territories in their keeping.

The idea of an Arab federation was first broached when members of the Syrian delegation sought to make peace between King Feisal and Ibn Saud. At the first meeting, according to Emir Arslan, the question of a union between Irak and Syria was discussed. Syria's need of union with an Arab ally did not require much argument, it being clear that while Irak had reason for disquietude over her position in relation to Turkey, Syria was justified in looking for protection against both the French mandatary and her Turkish neighbor.

Talk of an alliance with Syria gave place to more immediate plans for an understanding with the Hejaz-Nejd, it having been pointed out to King Feisal that the Wahabi ruler would be likely to regard a rapprochement between Irak and Syria as aimed at him. It was then, according to the Emir, that Feisal agreed to work toward a more far-reaching understanding with Ibn Saud, his old rival, than was intended in the good-neighbor treaty finally negotiated in Mecca the beginning of April.

Two of Former White House Lawn Trimmers 'Baa-Baa' on Maryland Farm

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 17—Two of the sheep that helped to keep the White House lawn trimmed during the war years are still roaming the fields of a near-by Maryland farm and the descendants of the famous little flock now number more than 130.

The flock numbered 12 when it was brought to the White House lot from southern Maryland. Its transfer meant that both the young fellow who tended them at their farm home and those who spent hours in clipping the White House lawn were freed for war service. Moreover, the flock was a picturesque sight and many stopped to watch them as they advanced in formation on the greensward around the executive mansion. The iron gates into the yard were barred during the war and there was no danger of the sheep wandering into the downtown streets.

Soon it was time for the flock to have its wool clipped. It was decided to auction it for the benefit of the Red Cross. The 12 sheep yielded 96 pounds of wool, or two pounds for each state. Auctioned in every corner of the country, the wool brought exceedingly large sums.

When Mr. Wilson prepared to leave the White House the sheep were given to Lionel C. Probert, then chief of the Associated Press Bureau here, who owns a large farm in Maryland.

The wool produced each year is far in excess of the 96 pounds first produced, but Mr. Probert never has sold a pound. After each shearing he has it made into blankets which he sends to well-known personages. Among those who have received these souvenir blankets in addition to Mrs. Wilson and Admiral Cary T. Grayson, are the King and Queen of England, the King and Queen of the Belgians, and Presidents Harding and Coolidge.

COLOMBIAN BUDGET APPROVED

BOGOTA Colombia, July 17 (AP)—The Colombian Cabinet yesterday approved a budget of $40,400,000 for the coming fiscal year. The budget will be presented to Congress when it convenes Monday. It is $7,400,000 lower than the present budget.

CHILE TO DELAY DEBT PAYMENT UNTIL AUGUST

Move Held Necessary Due to Depression and Market Turmoil

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 16 (AP)—The world depression, and disorganized markets for minerals and nitrates, took their long-expected toll in Chile today when Señor Pedro Blanquier, Premier, announced a moratorium on the foreign debt, at least until Aug. 1.

In two statements by the Premier, two days after he assumed office, and one by the Banco Central, it was announced that for the balance of July interest and service charges on foreign obligations, estimated to aggregate $2,040,000, would be deposited locally instead of being sent abroad, and that after Aug. 1 a decision would be made as to future payments.

The Banco Central statement discussed the general financial situation and said "this step is painful for a nation which up to the present day has complied exactly with its obligations, but it is indispensable at the present moment."

The action affects thousands of holders of Chilean bonds, mainly in the United States and England, who must await temporarily the payment of interest. Whether the suspension of payment will continue after Aug. 1 depends entirely on local and world economic conditions.

The Premier's announcement was coupled with a manifesto urging the people to face the problem squarely and to be prepared for drastic cuts in governmental expenses and salaries, telling them plainly that it was impossible to send gold abroad for the present because there was hardly enough to run the Government.

Depositing locally means that money for payment of coupons will be earmarked for that future purpose and held in trust.

The Santiago press, for the first time in many years, was given blanket permission today to publish what it desired and to comment on government affairs.

Señor Juan Esteban Montereo, Minister of Interior, announced a guarantee of a free press, unprecedented in the administration of President Ibanez, in a conference with editors. He said the Government expected honest cooperation in return.

Ontario Mayors Seek to Aid Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont.—The mayors of 30 Ontario centers attended a conference here to consider Ontario's unemployment problem. Resolutions were passed pressing for immediate action on the part of both the Ontario and Federal Governments with a view to effecting immediate relief. The heads of all municipalities will hold a conference with G. S. Henry, Premier of Ontario, and Gideon Robertson, Federal Minister of Labor.

The resolutions passed include the following outstanding features; that the Dominion Government discourage agencies furthering immigration propaganda; that a back-to-the-land movement be promoted by the Federal and Provincial Governments; that the matter of unemployment insurance be furthered as expeditiously as possible; that the Federal Government maintain centers for transient unemployed; that both Governments commence public works immediately having regard to present and future needs; that these works be carried out by direct employment and the use of hand labor.

Mr. Peebles, Mayor of Hamilton, thought that the federal relief grant of $20,000,000 last winter was a small matter compared with present needs. He believed that the Federal Government should now be prepared to spend about $500,000,000 to successfully meet the situation. Mr. Allen, Mayor of Ottawa, urged the establishment by the Federal Government of semi-military camps outside cities for the shelter and feeding of jobless transients.

Atlanta Enacts Charter Reforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Approved by the council and sent to the State Legislature, now assembled for its biennial session, charter amendments with an omnibus condemnation provision, which would delegate to the borough of Atlanta greater powers than have ever been given to a municipality in this State, will if enacted, it is asserted, have far-reaching effects. They include the following provisions:

1. Authority to condemn electric and gas properties throughout the State in an endeavor to establish municipal ownership here.
2. The removing of all charter restrictions from local water rates which would vest a complete authority in the council to fix the price of water.
3. Condemnation of the Stone Mountain scarp on which Atlanta proposes the carving of a Confederate memorial.
4. The establishment of the borough of Atlanta as a separate county and clarifications of charter amendments increasing the terms of the Mayor of Atlanta for the purpose of eliminating all legal doubt that the term of former Mayor I. N. Ragsdale expired Dec. 31 of last year and that the term of the present Mayor James L. Key began upon that date. This is of particular significance because a controversy in court now is pending on a move to displace Mayor Key, based upon a claim that former Mayor Ragsdale should rightfully hold that office until December 1931.
5. A number of amendments to the zoning laws of the borough of Atlanta.

GREEK PAYMENTS REPORTED AT END

SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 17 (AP)—Reports that Greece had decided to suspend payments to Bulgaria for Macedonian fugitives who abandoned their property in what is now Greek territory were received with serious concern today.

The Government holds that these payments are not war debts and not affected by the Hoover moratorium, the Greek decision being an evasion of obligations.

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Memories marched before him of the race from Dr. Bell's sleeping room to the attic laboratory in response to those thrilling words, uttered by "a man as rare as radium, a scientist filled with open-minded endeavor and a man whose desire was to help others."

Mr. Watson's reverie was interrupted by completion of his San Francisco call, and he conversed easily with a man 3000 miles away through the invention which he has watched develop from a nineteenth century dream through 56 years to the modern transoceanic radiotelephone.

Mr. Watson is no longer connected with the telephone company. Versatility, his most precious jewel, as he describes it, has led him into other fields.

Known as Electrical Engineer

The world knows him only as an electrical engineer. But he has been a builder of ships, a geologist, world traveler and lecturer. He has been an actor. He has written books and recently—quite recently—he took up the study of art.

With his wife, Mr. Watson now lives in a cozy, antiquely furnished apartment on Beacon Street, Boston, not more than a mile from the Bowdoin Square lodging house where the telephone was invented in 1876.

In a little room, its walls covered with old-fashioned paintings in ponderous frames, Mr. Watson dug into his volumes of experience.

His outlook is forward rather than on the past. Only last year he took a short course in painting, and since then has produced no less than 25 pictures. Among them, "Nantasket After a Storm" is his most prized work.

Mr. Watson always has been a collector of paintings. In fact some of the first money he realized from his telephone work was spent on a painting which still is his favorite.

"The world," he said, "has always seemed very beautiful to me, but since I have been painting, its beauties seem deeper and more subtle than ever before."

Music Also a Hobby

In music, which also is one of his hobbies, Mr. Watson likes only the classics. Forty phonograph albums filled with records from classic composers are in his possession.

Mr. Watson prefers the phonographic reproductions to the concert hall because, he says, he does not have to listen to the "unnecessary and hideous sound of clapping."

Conversation on music turned to the singing voice, which in Mr. Watson's opinion, has not had a fair show.

"It is spoiled," he said, "by the fact that words hinder the flow of musical tones because of unnatural vibrations. I have hopes that some great composer will produce music to be played by the human voice in the manner of the trumpet or cello. This new and untried field for the singing voice offers great opportunities for revolutionary vocal music by future composers."

Radio music Mr. Watson finds depressing, for not more than one in a hundred of the things broadcasted is worth listening to, he thinks. The radio, however, has a great field ahead in education, he feels, as have the talking pictures.

Incidentally he mentioned that one of the first talking pictures ever produced was of himself giving a talk on his association with Dr. Bell. This was taken 15 years ago. Since that time he has been in two other "talkies," one two years ago and the other recently. These pictures, he said, are shown only at telephone conventions and meetings throughout the country.

Good Talking Pictures

Mr. Watson enjoys good talking pictures, but he expressed the opinion that very few of the productions are really worthwhile, because in the multitude turned out, naturally few can be masterpieces.

At that moment the telephone pioneer turned his eyes to a marine painting, which recalled that the building of a ship is to him an epic poem and that he felt the industry to be incomparable in grandeur.

Mr. Watson leaned back: the years rolled away to the days when off the ways of his shipyard slipped cruisers, battleships, destroyers, the Cape Hatteras Lightship and the seven-masted schooner, the Thomas W. Lawson.

He turned to the world travel experiences during which he has pursued his hobby of geology, collecting specimens all over the world. About 10 years ago he turned his entire collection over to the Children's Museum of Boston.

While in England he tried his hand at acting and producing plays. He laughed merrily when he recalled the first production of one of his plays which had too many scenes and resulted in a general mixup.

In travel Mr. Watson feels the great advantage is that new environments seem to bring to him new ideas and to clarify old ones. Travel and study in search of new ideas, in quest of new knowledge to improve himself, has been of great pleasure to Mr. Watson.

With seven decades and seven years behind him, filled with romance and adventure, it might be expected that the retired engineer would settle down in his New Hampshire summer home near Newfound Lake and spend his time in peaceful leisure.

But not so with Mr. Watson. On Aug. 1 he will be off again for England on another quest for adventure.

"I wish that everyone," he said, "could be able to enjoy life as I have, and have the capacity and means. I am hoping that out of the world depression will come some plan by which production and distribution of all that man needs will be made more available to all. That plan should bring continuously increasing leisure and wages and the desire to know."

This versatile man puts stress on the last, for he feels that the desire to know is one of the most essential things in life, the thing which brings the peace of understanding and the calm of knowledge.

Rochester Harbor Project is Begun

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 17—Less than a week after authorization by the City Council, work on first units of the proposed Rochester Harbor at the mouth of the Genesee River, designed to meet the new Lake Ontario trade and to boom construction work, will be begun Monday.

The council authorized $500,000 as the start to a construction program intended eventually to give Rochester a modern harbor. Within 24 hours contracts had been awarded for a main harbor building containing passenger terminals and customs offices and a retaining wall in the river.

The harbor program, designed by a professional firm of architects under the Joint Harbor Survey Committee, whose members serve without pay, is intended to put Rochester in the running with other lake cities for commerce resulting from the opening of the new Welland Canal.

Ship Lines Continue To Cancel Sailings

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The Department of Commerce has been advised of "wholesale cancellations of sailings" by every shipping line in the North Atlantic trade.

The Department's London office reported about 40 scheduled departures had been struck from the calendars of British passenger ships. The curtailment has affected Southampton, Liverpool and London.

Firms named included the White Star, Cunard, Canadian Pacific, United States Lines, Hamburg-Amerika Line, Nord-Deutscher Lloyd and the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.

The cancellations, the Department said, are "a result of the reduction in incomes of those who normally could afford luxury voyages."

DELAWARE CANNERS PLAN BUSY SEASON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del., July 17—The question of unemployment has been solved temporarily, at least, in this section with all the canning plants preparing for a busy season with an unusually large crop of sweet corn. Tomatoes, beans and corn are the vegetables that will keep the canning factories and packers busy until fall. It is expected that the output of the canneries of the Del-Mar-Va area—eight Maryland, two Virginia and three Delaware counties—will perhaps exceed 100 railroad carloads.

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WORK MUST HELP COMMUNITY, SAYS HOOVER BOARD

Methods Being Sought to Give Permanent Value to Charitable Relief

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 16—The President's Emergency Committee for Employment will be extremely careful in the sort of "made work" it recommends to local employment committees this winter.

Indications are that there will be no wholesale building and "sprucing up" campaigns recommended unless it can be proved that such work will mean a permanent improvement to the locality, besides providing work for the unemployed.

While "made work" is preferable to direct material aid, it must be very carefully handled, "or it loses its significance as employment and becomes merely a more or less expensive form of charitable relief," declares Fred C. Croxton, acting chairman of the President's committee.

At the request of the committee, the research department of the Russell Sage Foundation has begun preparation of an analysis of successful methods of carrying out "made work" programs in connection with relief. The committee is distributing pamphlets on such programs that were successfully operated in several cities last winter.

When the employment problem first presented itself, the newly organized committee said a great deal about giving men jobs instead of direct relief in order that men could "maintain their self-respect." Things have now reached the stage where it is not a question of retaining self-respect, but of making available funds to furnish food and clothing for as many as possible, one of the committee members recently pointed out.

If a municipality decides to "make" work for men by simply having them clean up a city park, there are numerous items of expenditures involved besides the salaries which aid the unemployed. Compensation insurance must be taken out, office supervision furnished, trucks hired and tools bought or rented. If the piece of work is nothing that was necessary to the city's welfare, funds have been expended which might have aided more men in direct relief.

Another indication that there will be a slump in "made work" next winter is the fact that many localities went to their limits in developing such work last year and have nothing to offer this year. They cannot, it is pointed out, keep on having park benches built forever, or buildings painted every six months.

Whether Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's committee, will return to Washington to take over active direction of the committee's work has not yet been decided. Col. Woods is just back from a two months survey of European methods of dealing with unemployment.

RADIO STATION WMBA DENIED NEWPORT MAN

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Examiner Walker recommended to the Radio Commission today that it deny the application of Mr. Leroy Joseph Beebe for renewal of license for station WMBA at Newport, R. I.

The examiner reported the station had operated primarily "to the pecuniary interest of the applicant," and that public interest was secondary. There was nothing in the record, it was stated, "to indicate that the future operation of the station will differ from that of the past."

Mexican Firms Stage Trade-at-Home Parade

MEXICO CITY, July 16 (By U. P.)—A "home consumption parade" in which products from Mexican factories were displayed was held yesterday by owners of many plants here. President Ortiz Rubio, former President Calles and many congressmen reviewed the demonstration from balconies of the National Palace.

The parade, organized under the auspices of the National Revolutionary bloc of the Chamber of Deputies, was designed to increase home consumption of Mexican products. Many American business men supported the demonstration.

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TRADE RIVALRY LED TO DISASTER, INSTITUTE TOLD

W. H. Moore of Canadian Parliament Cites Effects of Economic Nationalism

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS, Ga., July 17—Economic nationalism, the desire of the nations of the world to become self-sustaining, is being credited with part of the responsibility for the world-wide depression, W. H. Moore, member of the Canadian Parliament, told the University of Georgia Institute of Public Affairs here last night. Mr. Moore is a former chairman of the Canadian tariff advisory board.

"Men are forever trying to catch history in the act of repeating itself," he said, "and I suggest you will find a parallel between the economic aftermath of the Crusaders, and that of the great war. A meeting of the people backward and forward upon a common front was followed by the determination of the backward to go forward. An intensive nationalism was reflected in the fifteenth century by the tenets of mercantilism, and in the twentieth century by a trend of thought that has been called economic nationalism. Upon that modern movement has been placed a portion of the blame for the world's present depressions."

"No words of mine," the Canadian economist continued, "can bring home to you its gravity, the serious character of the times we face; the importance of examining economic conditions, and shaping fiscal policies to met the strain we suffer."

Mr. Moore said that because it has become the world's banker, the United States is necessarily interested in the economic welfare of the rest of the world. In discussing the origin of European tariffs, he said that countries whose agricultural labor was prevented from making a living with the plow, because of trade barriers, had turned to a high tariff for protection of manufactured goods, on the double ground that work was needed for its farmers and that it seemed advisable for a state with newly found political independence to be on its way to industrial independence.

JEWISH AGENCY'S EXPANSION SOUGHT

BASEL, Switzerland, July 16 (AP)—How to enlarge the Jewish Agency for Palestine and to attract to it all elements of world Jewry was the question to which the entire morning session of the agency's council was devoted. Several recommended expansion of the agency.

Nahum Sokolow, new president of the Jewish Agency, appealed to the Zionist and non-Zionist delegates to concentrate all their efforts in order to have every group in American Jewry participate in the agency.

YOUTHFUL BICYCLISTS MAKE 500-MILE TRIP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 17—Two Dorchester, Mass., boys recently completed in five days a 500-mile bicycle trip from Boston to Buffalo and are now guests of relatives here. They are Thomas and Robert Hale. Their expenses were little more than $1 a day. They made their camp each night by the roadside or in a tourist camp.

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DUFFIELD MANAGEMENT

MEXICO ALIVE TO THE VALUE OF ITS INDIANS

Seminarists Hear of New Steps Taken to Improve Standing in Nation

By HOWLAND COX

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY, July 17—The Indian has elements to contribute to the positive life of Mexico, Dr. Moisés Sáenz told members of the sixth annual seminar of the Committee on Cultural Relations With Latin America here yesterday. Restraint, physical and manual abilities, dignity and high ethical standards are his, and should be assets now that the world has seen the many dangers of machine economy. Of particular value are his artistic sense, appreciation of the community and his genius for communal coöperation, Dr. Sáenz said.

The Indian in Mexico is an individual personality in spite of the argument often put forth that Mexico is a nation of only one people. Dr. Sáenz said. He is a determining element and offers, by the fact of his existence, possibilities which may not be ignored; there is nothing to be gained by attempting to reason the Indian out of the Mexican picture, and because of such attitude, much of the neglect to which he has been left is explained, Dr. Sáenz charged.

Indian Gets Chance

After the revolution of 1910 there was established a national Department of Education, the first organization formed for the purpose of dealing with the Indian as a special factor. Later, the bureau was amalgamated with that having charge over rural schools, but in spite of this there exists today in Mexico a reluctance to consider the Indian as a distinct entity, and as a special problem.

The question of segregating him has never occurred but he has not been considered as being incorporated into the "Mexican family" Dr. Sáenz pointed out. There are, he went on to explain, two factors having a most important bearing upon the Indian today. One, the agrarian problem, and the other the political situation. The agrarian problem of the revolution has dealt with the breaking up of the large land holdings and the giving of land to the people. The Indian was in no need of such action because, as a rule, he kept possession of only a small and insufficient patch of soil, and so to have been of benefit to him, Dr. Sáenz pointed out, the agrarian program should have dealt with the amalgamation of property rather than separation, and with improvement of agricultural methods and the teaching of coöperative farming.

As for the political situation the Indian, whether he knows it or not, is a Mexican citizen, yet when political influences reach him he is never considered as possessing a political organization which should be respected, or at least considered. The politician has been, so far as the Indian is concerned, an invader of the worst sort without check or restraint.

Divided Into Groups

The Indians, Dr. Sáenz further explained, are divided into groups; some small and others like the Aztecs, important as to number of traits and accomplishments. All groups are distinct in language, folklore and culture; a few are still in the nomadic stage; some are warlike and barbarous; in other regions they are the keepers of a cultural tradition which even today seems valuable and worth while.

One should not jump at the conclusion that all Indian groups have assimilated foreign influence, Dr. Sáenz warned. Far to the contrary is the fact some Indians do not understand the Spanish language and in spite of superficial appearance their mentality and culture is very much as in the pre-Cortesian days. That they inhabit remote regions and that they lack education has brought about a condition common to all Indian groups.

Some progress has been made toward a program of cultural incorporation, Dr. Sáenz concluded, but the program is far from being well rounded, and most leaders in Mexico believe it is one of the most important concerns which the Department of Education has ahead of it, since in order properly to utilize the valuable trades carried on by these 4,000,000 Indians, education should be more of a determining factor in the political, economic and cultural life of the nation.

President's Wife To Name Ships

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 17—Mrs. Herbert Hoover has agreed to assist in the launching of two steamships of the United Mail Steamship Company, a subsidiary of the United Fruit Company on Aug. 15, at Newport News, Va., according to announcement here.

The ships, to be named the Talamanca and the Segovia, are the first and second in a fleet of six 20-knot ships being built for the company under provisions of the Jones-White Act passed in 1928 to overcome the differential between American-built ships and ships built in foreign yards.

Three of the company's vessels are being built at Newport News and three at Quincy, Mass. In speed, depth and beam they will exceed all other ships of the company's "great white fleet." They are said to represent the final word in sea-going safety and comfort. Tentative dates for launching the other ships are: Antigua, Oct. 24; Quirigua, Nov. 14; Chiriqui, Nov. 30, and Veragua, Dec. 12.

Ethics of Political Bargain Questioned

* * *

Reich Plight Brings Up Issue of Forcing Concessions

* * *

French Were Expected to Ask Reforms

* * *

(Continued from Page 1)

And yet, though at first sight political conditions attached to financial transactions seem foolish, as well as unfair, there is something to be said for them.

For example, the lender would appear to have the right to stipulate that money lent should not be used to build warships which would necessitate further expenditure by the lender in reply. There is sound sense in saying that financial aid should be accompanied by armament cuts, provided these armament cuts of the borrower are not merely meant to give armaments advantage to the lender.

The Frankfurter Zeitung moderately states the German case when it declares that whatever may be thought of the German battleship, unquestionably it is allowed by the treaty and whatever may be thought of the Austro-German customs union, it is improper to subordinate financial assistance to political conditions. The imposition of such condition is equivalent to asking Germany to kneel before France.

Must Ask Reforms

The Austro-German unions problem already has been sent by the League of Nations for examination by the World Court. German naval armaments, like armaments of other powers, will be submitted to the disarmament conference in due course. Moreover these problems and others might well be studied by French and German ministers when Dr. Heinrich Bruening and Dr. Julius Curtius visit Paris, but particular solutions should not be dictated under financial duress.

On the other hand the French feel keenly that it is not only permissible but necessary to treat political and financial questions as inseparably interlocked. Financially, it is argued, France cannot place its money in Germany without first asking for reforms, which Mr. S. Parker Gilbert long ago warned Germany to make. Otherwise France and other nations will simply be pouring credits into a bottomless pit and in a short time precisely the same situation will recur.

Politically the French consider firmness equally desirable. Undoubtedly certain German elements appear menacing and even the German Government does not conceal its intention of systematically endeavoring to change political and territorial dispositions of present-day Europe. France and those nations which insist on the status quo, believing the status quo alone insures peace, protest that, faced with an aggressive German policy, they cannot decently be asked to finance it.

France indeed holds that aggressive policy to be largely responsible for the economic crisis. If, therefore, France participates in assisting Germany unconditionally, there are two alternative results, it is pointed out. One is that what France regards as German financial and political folly will speedily render present efforts ineffective, and once more Germany will call on the world to save it. The other is that if Germany really gets on its feet and feels strong enough, it will pursue more vigorously its great design in Europe and this will infallibly bring about war.

One may not agree with these arguments but it should be appreciated that they are to be found in one form or another in practically every French newspaper. They appeal to the radicals as well as the nationalists. They aren't merely perverse imaginings of a political party. They represent the genuine belief of Germany's nearest neighbor, which has been disillusioned after many eloquent promises, by obvious persistence of political designs incompatible with French views of security.

France may be all wrong, but when it is asked to invest its capital it can hardly be expected to refrain from suggesting political conditions, that to other nations more fortunately placed, appear irrelevant.

Franco-German friendship is more than ever required if Europe is to be peaceful and prosperous and it may be that the two schools of diplomatic thought could be reconciled were Germany to make a spontaneous and whole-hearted declaration of its peaceful intentions.

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Russia's Workers on Vacation Swamp Transportation System

Some Attracted to Mountain Trails on Southern Lakes —Others Show Interest in Five-Year Plan by Visiting Major Construction Projects

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—With the coming of summer the flood season for Russia's domestic tourists has commenced and the railroads and highways are crowded with happy workers on vacation.

There are a few foreign visitors to swell the tide, but comparatively so few that they are hardly noticeable. Although 15,000 or 20,000 visitors from the outside world stretch the hotel facilities of the country to the limit, they are as nothing compared to the millions who make use of the two weeks' paid vacation to which every worker and employee is entitled.

Although there is now an effort to spread the vacations more evenly over the year, the summer is the preferred time for holidays, and tickets on the trains to and from the southern vacation regions, the Caucasus and the Crimea, become hard to obtain.

Some Russians spend their vacations restfully cruising by the mouth of the Volga at Astrakhan and back, or by going to some near-by rest home. The wild mountain trails and passes of the Caucasus have their appeal for the younger and more adventurous.

Some who do not hear enough about the Five-Year Plan in the course of their daily work, go on excursions to Magnitogorsk, Dnieprstroi and other big construction enterprises during their holidays.

A novel type of summer excursion has been organized for groups of Young Communists. They will march in semimilitary order over the routes followed by Soviet armies in the civil war in the Crimea and along the coast of the Black Sea, from Novorossisk to Tuapse.

Besides giving the participants exercise and the opportunity to view the picturesque scenery, these excursions have a military purpose, and the Young Communists will post regular guards around their camps at night and receive elementary instruction in marching, scouting and mountain warfare.

More Army Men Win Promotions

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. Briant H. Wells was assigned by the War Department today to command the Hawaiian Department, effective Oct. 1, succeeding Maj.-Gen. William Lassiter, who will retire at that time.

Other changes include:

Maj.-Gen. Albert J. Bowley, to Hawaiian division in place of Major-General Wells. Maj.-Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, to second corps area, New York, in place of Maj.-Gen. Hanson E. Ely, who will retire Dec. 1. Brig.-Gen. Hugh A. Drum, to fifth corps area, Columbus, Ohio, effective Dec. 1 when he becomes a major-general. Brig.-Gen. Stuart Heintzelman, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and Brig.-Gen. Edward L. King, major-generals and retain their posts. Brig.-Gen. George S. Simmonds, to duty in connection with Geneva convention, effective Sept. 1.

Brig.-Gen. Joseph P. Tracy, to be assistant chief of staff of the war plans division, effective Sept. 2. Brig.-Gen. Andrew Moses, to be assistant chief of staff, effective Oct. 2. Col. Thomas W. Darrah will remain chief of staff of the third corps area, Baltimore as brigadier-general, Sept. 1. In December he will go to the Panama Canal Department. Brig.-Gen. Charles D. Roberts to command New York general depot, effective in December.

NEW JOBS PROVIDED IN PENNSYLVANIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 17—State construction work in Harrisburg to the amount of $746,000 was approved by the secretary of property and supplies, James F. Malone, on July 15. The work was authorized by the recent Legislature and approved by Gov. Gifford Pinchot.

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FORCE OF 'RIGHT' EMPHASIZED AS AID TO PEACE

Christian Endeavor Convention Hears Hoover on Closing Day

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17—With the reelection of Dr. Daniel A. Poling, of New York, as president of the International Society of Christian Endeavor, the Jubilee Convention of this world-wide youth organization of 4,000,000 members adjourned yesterday to meet again in Milwaukee in 1933.

A feature of the closing day's program was the greeting extended to the convention by President Hoover, whose address was radiocast from the Cabinet room of the White House. Fourteen thousand persons were assembled in the Civic Auditorium to listen to the address. When the President had concluded his message, the delegates arose to their feet while Dr. Poling pledged the support of the Christian Endeavor to the law enforcement and disarmament policies of the occupant of the White House.

In a closing message to the convention Dr. William Shaw, the first general secretary of Christian Endeavor, condemned the invisible rule of gangsters and the criminal element. He asked whether "government of the people, by the people, for the people" is to become a "government of the criminal, by the criminal and for the criminal." In condemning what was described as the moral laxness of the motion picture industry, Dr. Shaw served notice on the promoters and producers "that when we have cleaned up the prohibition situation, or sooner, it will be their turn, unless they stop the flood of salaciousness, lawlessness and violence that flows on the movie film through our theaters today."

Emphasis on Peace

A pronounced peace emphasis was injected into the discussion of the closing day of the convention, when Dr. Fred B. Fisher of Ann Arbor, Mich., former Methodist Bishop to India, spoke on the contribution which Mahatma Gandhi is now making to current politics and diplomacy.

"Mr. Gandhi," said former Bishop Fisher, "has changed the governmental policy of the British Empire without a single army, without a navy, without a gun or a battleship. This achievement of the spirit is something new in the history of international relations. It exemplifies the eternal moral that right is a greater force than might." Dr. Fisher declared "that the achievement of Gandhi stood out as a powerful indictment of the war system of the nations."

"We in the West," he continued, "have much to learn from the East. We have yet to learn that there is a mightier force in the universe than armies and navies. We have yet to learn that there is a compelling moral equivalent to war."

In line with the speaker's emphasis on the superior value of the things of religion, the convention adopted a resolution in which it was declared that, "The supreme objective must be to make the world Christian rather than Western. Christian education must be an outstanding factor in order that the growing educational systems of non-Christian lands shall not become secular and agnostic."

Church Coöperation Favored

Today's sectional conferences were concerned primarily with the question of church coöperation and organic church union. One of the objectives of the Christian Endeavor crusade is to bring the various denominations together on a closer working basis.

In the concluding address of the convention, Dr. Poling urged Christian Endeavorers in all parts of the United States to give practical effect to their repeated pledges of loyalty to the Constitution and to the Eighteenth Amendment and to their declarations in favor of world peace and disarmament.

Mr. Paul Shoup, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and Mr. Fred Parr, both of San Francisco, were today added to the board of trustees of the International Society of Christian Endeavor. Mr. Carleton Sherwood of Boston, executive secretary of the Citizens' Committee of 1000, was named as the administrative officer of the organization.

ATLANTA DRYS ASK RECALL OF MAYOR

ATLANTA, Ga., July 17 (AP)—Formation of the Greater Atlanta Prohibition and Law Enforcement Club to seek the recall of Mayor James L. Key was announced yesterday by Mr. John A. Manget, president of the organization.

Mr. Manget has applied to J. Henson Tatum, City Clerk, for lists of the 26,401 voters registered for the last general election. Signatures of 25 per cent of the registered voters are required before the City Council can order a recall vote. Recall petitions being circulated by the organization carry this statement: "The basis for his recall is Key's repeated statement that 'the prohibition law is a failure and cannot be enforced.'"

Motor Registrars Urged to Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Mass., July 17 — Every registrar of motor vehicles in the United States was called upon yesterday to protest against the drive for moderate drinking as opposed to total abstinance, in an address by Mrs. Howard Briggs of Northfield at a weekly conference of missionary groups here. In urging this action Mrs. Briggs pointed out that the moderate drinking driver was a menace on the highways.

"This drive at the bottom is commercial," she said. "The International Wine Office in Paris in its January Bulletin (1931) condemns the growing call for total abstinence and voted to take steps to stop it.

She added that women "wets" are aiding the drive by distributing literature calling for "temperance" rather than total abstinence. She said that because of the menace to the 25,000,000 school children in this country, the registrars of motor vehicles should look into the campaign for "moderate" drinking.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy weather tonight and Saturday; slightly warmer Saturday with moderate east to south winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy, followed by showers beginning late tonight or Saturday; slightly warmer in southwest portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers tonight and Saturday and slightly warmer tonight.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday, with local thundershowers Saturday; warmer in extreme east portion Saturday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight, followed by local thundershowers Saturday, with not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast winds, shifting to southeast or south; partly overcast weather, with not much change in temperature.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. July17	Max. July16		8 a.m. July17	Max. July16
Atlantic City	76	86	Nantucket	66	78
Bismarck, N.D.	62	86	New Orleans	80	86
Boston	67	82	New York	74	82
Buffalo	74	84	Norfolk, Va.	78	94
Calgary	52	..	North Platte	74	100
Charleston	82	90	Philadelphia	78	88
Chicago	62	96	Phoenix, Ariz.	84	106
Cincinnati	80	100	Pittsburgh	74	96
Denver	68	94	Portland, Me.	80	84
Eastport, Me.	56	74	Raleigh	80	96
Hatteras	78	86	St. Louis	82	98
Helena, Mont.	58	88	St. Paul	80	100
Huron, S. D.	72	106	Salt Lake City	74	91
Jacksonville	82	88	San Francisco	52	70
Kansas City	80	96	Santa Fe, N.M.	62	84
Key West	80	88	Seattle	54	76
Los Angeles	68	84	Tampa	78	90
Memphis	76	82	Washington	76	92
Miami, Fla.	82	86	Wichita, Kan.	78	92
Montreal	64	84	Williston, N.D.	60	82

High Tides at Boston

Friday 1:31 p. m., Saturday 1:43 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 10.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:49 p. m.

On the Esplanade

1. Procession of Bacchus, from "Sylvia" Delibes
2. Symphony No. 5 William Boyce (1710-1779)
   Tempo di Gavotta, Minuetto, Allegro
3. Hebrew Melody, "Eili-Eili" (Solo Trumpet, Rene Voisin)
4. Polovetzian Dancers, "Prince Igor" Borodin
   Interval
5. Suite, "The Lake of Swans" Tchaikovsky
   "Scene," "Dance of the Swans," "Hungarian Dance: Czardas"
6. Minuet from "L'Arlesienne" Bizet
7. Selection, "Girl Crazy" Gershwin
8. March, "On the Mall" Goldman

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Fine Arts—"The Forester's Daughter" (film).
Metropolitan—"Forbidden Adventure," continuous.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture, "Westing Through England," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 2:20.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Enjoyment of Color, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Field and Forest Club: Rowe's Wharf, 2:15, for trip to Nantasket Beach, including games, swimming, and amusement park.

Lynn Historical Society: Open house and museum exhibit, 125 Green Street, Lynn, 2:30 to 5.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Monday from 10 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith: British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge.—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin; French drawings, prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works by Mantegna, Durer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court.—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 5; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1:30 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits and old ship paintings.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street.—General summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street.—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

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ROOSEVELT SEES SEASON RIPE FOR SALES CAMPAIGN

Thinks Traveling Salesmen Can Do Much to Aid Return of Prosperity

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 17—Traveling salesmen are in a particularly good position to aid in the return of prosperity, according to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt in a radio address from Albany last night to delegates from 24 sales organizations represented in the convention of the National Council of Traveling Salesmen's Associations.

"I think that in this particular emergency, if I were a manufacturer," he said, "I would double my force of traveling salesmen as the first step toward inducing the public to purchase my goods. I believe thoroughly in the campaign which has been started by most of our public press to induce our citizens to loosen their purse strings and buy liberally, and those who are listening to me tonight who are purchasers rather than sellers will, I hope, see that the salesman who calls upon them in this time is in a real sense an advance appeal for returning confidence; that they will feel in offering his wares he is also affording them an opportunity of doing their bit toward bringing back a greater prosperity."

The Governor, however, warned against overselling or overbuying. If everyone were to buy only 10 per cent more than they have been purchasing, he declared, prosperity would be restored. If they buy too heavily, he asserted, the depression will be prolonged.

Dr. Virgil Jordan, economist of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, urged everyone to make ready for a business recovery which might be unexpectedly sudden. He had come to the conclusion that recovery was near, he said, because of the present low commodity prices, large accumulations of cash and readjustments which have taken place in many industries. The foreign situation need no longer delay recovery in this country, he said.

Another speaker was Charles F. Abbott, executive director of the American Institute of Steel Construction.

Theaters

"Forbidden Adventure"

Metropolitan Theater—"Forbidden Adventure," a screen play made from the story, "Let's Play King," by Sinclair Lewis, with Mitzi Green, Jackie Searl, Louise Fazenda and Edna May Oliver. Beginning July 16, 1931.

Mr. Lewis's story, published not so long ago in a popular magazine, has in its screen version even more of the elements of popularity. You are quite right in supposing that the talkie alters the plot of the story in some material particulars, but you are wrong if you deduce that the film is less entertaining than the original. Laughter rippled over yesterday's audience, punctuated by applause at some of the more thrilling moments of adventure.

The central idea of the story at least has been retained. It's all about the escapade of two screen stars, a boy and a girl, and the boy King of Slovaria, who run away from their London hotel in quest of the childish excitements denied them by their eminence. They fall in with a gang of boys who haunt the London docks. The gang comes to their rescue when they are kidnaped by men who hope to get the $25,000 reward offered by the mother of one of the juvenile stars for his safe return. The runaways are finally restored to their high servitude, and King Max says a sorrowful farewell as he hops off for Slovaria to review more troops and award endless medals.

There is room for an interlude of travesty on the youthful film aspirants of Hollywood and their fond mothers. This is not so much in the satirical mood of "Once in a Lifetime" as in the burlesque vein which the producers evidently believe more appealing to their patrons. It is interesting to note a touch of the Russian technique in some of the sequences. The journey from Hollywood to London, for example, is indicated by flashes of a transcontinental train, the New York sky line from a ferryboat, the propeller of the steamship, the English boat train, and the streets of London. So you mustn't complain if the Englishmen speak with a California accent. You can't have everything in this world, even in filmland.

Mitzi Green and Jackie Searl, featured in "Skippy," here star as the two film juveniles. Another lad—beg pardon, we didn't catch the name—is appealing as King Max.

The stage show, "One Arabian Night," offers some pleasing settings and some excellent dancing.

INJUNCTION ASSURED FOR CITIES SERVICE

TOPEKA, Kan., July 17 (AP)—Issuance of a temporary injunction today against interference by the State Banking Department with the sale of Cities Service Company's stock in Kansas was promised by a two-judge Shawnee County district court.

A hearing of the company's suit to enjoin the department from carrying out an order barring from sale in the State all Cities Service stock except first preferred was terminated late yesterday. After attorneys for both sides failed to reach an agreement on the wording of the temporary injunction, Judges George H. Whitcomb and George A. Kline said they would file the order today.

Robert E. Wesson, Jr.
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Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

JUNE BUSINESS REVEALS SOME BRIGHT SPOTS

Employment Up 26.1 Per Cent in Canning, in Another 14 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP) — A further drop in both pay rolls and employment for June was reported today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but some industries showed improvement.

One set of figures, representing 15 major industrial groups, showed employment dropped 2 per cent and payroll totals 4.5 per cent as compared with the previous month. Another set, based on manufacturing industries, gave a 2.6 per cent slump in employment and a falling off of 6.2 per cent in June pay rolls against those for May.

The bright spots in the industrial groups were canning and preserving plants, with 26.1 per cent increase in employment; laundries, with an 8 per cent rise; and dyeing and cleaning, with a 2.4 per cent lift.

Decreased employment of from less than one-tenth of 1 per cent to 5.2 per cent was shown in the following industries: Anthracite mining, bituminous mining, metalliferous mining, quarrying and non-metallic mining, crude petroleum producing, telephone and telegraph, power, light and water, electric railroads, wholesale trade, retail trade, and hotels.

In the manufacturing industries, the most pronounced employment increases, ranging from 4.2 to 14.3 per cent, were shown in the following: Beet sugar, radio, ice cream, aircraft, woolen and worsted goods, beverages, rubber boots and shoes.

Decreases in employment of from 2.3 to 39 per cent were reported in fertilizer, pianos and organs, silk goods, agricultural implements, automobiles, foundry and machine shops, iron and steel, cotton goods and electrical machinery.

Of the nine geographical divisions the Rocky Mountain area alone reported more employment and bigger pay-roll totals. The greatest slumps in both earnings and employment came from the East North Central division.

Luxury Is Keynote Of Giant Liner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, July 16—The new giant ocean liner, Empress of Britain, is now berthed for a few days in Quebec. She is the largest ship in the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company's fleet, and one of the world's largest vessels—42,500 gross tons. She makes the Atlantic crossing in five days.

A new departure in luxury travel carried out on the vessel is the unusual size of the rooms, which resemble city apartments rather than steamship staterooms. There are no inside rooms, while the arrangement of deck space and the large public halls give passengers unusual freedom of movement.

The Empress of Britain is 758 feet long and 97 feet broad, but she uses her size, not to carry record passenger lists, but to give more space, luxury and comfort to each individual passenger.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Marie M. Griggs, Glendale, Calif.
Mrs. Mary M. Wathey, Glendale, Calif.
J. Fred Wathey, Glendale, Calif.
Mrs. Charlotte M. Tannler, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. R. E. Dinse, Chicago, Ill.
D. A. Tannler, Chicago, Ill.
R. E. Dinse, Chicago, Ill.
Kenneth Robinson, Sank Center, Minn.
Mrs. Myrtle E. Stoke, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Jane Schultz, Utica, N. Y.
Miss Elisabeth Youngling, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. D. R. Hunt, Baltimore, Md.
D. R. Hunt, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Evelyn Harris Turney, Glencoe, Ill.
Mrs. Margaret Nuttin, Albany, N. Y.
Mrs. A. J. Shropshire, Atlanta, Ga.
A. J. Shropshire, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Rudolph Haag, Detroit, Mich.
Rudolph Haag, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Alice Bulgrin, San Antonio, Texas.
Rudolph Kosharek, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Charles F. Bulgrin, San Antonio, Texas.
Charles F. Bulgrin, San Antonio, Texas.
Miss Mary B. Diesingnaur, Minneapolis, Minn.
Miss Jean C. Qua, Toronto, Canada.
Miss Margaret Coutts, Toronto, Canada.
Miss P. Dranis, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Edith Page, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Clarence W. Page, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Mrs. Agnes Silverstrand, Lincoln, Neb.
Clarence Silverstrand, Lincoln, Neb.
Mrs. Edna Menser, Hawthorne, N. J.
Miss Jennie MacConnell, Brookline, Mass.
Miss Lucy J. Walter, Snow Hill, Md.
E. Sue Walter, Baltimore, Md.
W. Howard Walter, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. L. P. Musturman, Annapolis, Md.
Mrs. A. T. King, Chicago, Ill.
A. T. King, Chicago, Ill.

Smithsonian to Display First American Autogiro

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—The first autogiro flown in America will take a place of honor next Wednesday alongside other permanent aircraft exhibits in the Smithsonian Institution.

The windmill craft, taken up Dec. 19, 1928, at Bryn Athyn, Penna., by Harold F. Pitcairn, president of the Autogiro Company of America, will be shown in the same hall with the Wright 1908 plane, the first government-owned plane in the world.

RAIL BROTHERHOOD ELECTS

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 16 (AP)—Mr. D. B. Robertson of Cleveland was reelected president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen here yesterday. Mr. Timothy Shea, Cleveland, was named assistant president. The terms are for three years beginning Jan. 1.

NEW YORK TUBE COST DECLARED TO BE 'FABULOUS'

Untermyer Attacks Plan for Unification of City's Transit Systems

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 17—Declaring the cost to the city of building the new Eighth Avenue subway, not yet opened, is "fabulous," Mr. Samuel Untermyer, who resigned last month as special counsel to the Transit Commission, initiated today a campaign against what he characterizes as the "Dahl-Delaney" deal for unifying the city subway and elevated systems.

Mr. Untermyer begins his canvass with the distribution of 200,000 copies of a 3500-word pamphlet which he calls an accounting of his stewardship to the citizens and taxpayers of the city from the time he became special counsel to the Transit Commission in 1926, through the long litigation over the 5-cent fare, up to his resignation in protest of the unification plan worked out in opposition to his own suggestions.

Not only does Mr. Untermyer reiterate in his pamphlet that the transit lines should be acquired at much lower prices than the unification plan proposes, but indirectly charges the authorities with inefficiency in building the new subways, which he said had cost $14,000,000 per route mile.

"When the inside history is told, as eventually it will be, disclosing the true reasons for this fabulous cost of over $14,000,000 per route mile for the new subways, as against $5,616,000 per route mile for those built partly during war times, and of $2,563,293 for those built in 1900-1914, for the long years required in construction, and the part played by the so-called 'association of subway contractors' in the cost of the road, we may be better able to understand many of the things now veiled in obscurity," Mr. Untermyer declared.

The city's subway construction contracts, totaling $100,000,000 a year already are being looked into by the Hofstadter joint legislative committee, for which Judge Samuel Seabury is chief counsel. Mr. Untermyer's reference was taken to indicate the General Contractors' Association, most of the members of which have bid on subway contracts.

Edwin L. Stanton, formerly secretary to Mayor J. Walker, is secretary to the association, and its counsel, John G. Collins, has been active in the negotiations for an operating contract with the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation.

Mr. Untermeyer urged that citizens should not be misled by propaganda against the recapture of the subway lines, and declared that there were many other corporations which were more competent to operate them than the B. M. T.

CRITICS QUERY RAILROADS ON RATE REQUEST

(Continued from Page 1)

sponse that the railroads had considered the problem as a whole and could not let single items becloud the broader issue.

Hostile Attitude Developed

Mr. Scandrett denied that the increase would not result in greater revenues. He was taken through a series of questions showing in a general way by the tenor of the queries the hostile attitude of many shippers on the subject of service, claims, personnel and similar matters.

At the commission's direction, the railroads prepared an exhibit showing expenditures for maintenance over a period of years since 1890. An almost uninterrupted rise was indicated, from $267,000,000 in 1890 to $2,300,000,000 in 1923, with substantially the same figure for subsequent years, except 1930, when it fell to $1,754,000,000.

An increase in rates would stimulate traffic at this time, Mr. Scandrett said, even if only because shippers would start their goods to take advantage of present rates before the increase becomes effective. The tendency to ship livestock by truck is causing some apprehension, Mr. Scandrett intimated. Although combination truck-rail rates are being tested. Mr. Balthasar H. Meyer, a commissioner, stated that last year 110,000 new tariffs were filed by the railroads with the commission, and of these only 157 were suspended by the commission on the ground that the rates proposed were improper.

Situation Called a Threat

The present railroad situation was characterized as a potential threat to the entire financial and industrial structure of the nation, in testimony presented today by Mr. W. R. Cole, president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and chairman of the special committee of presidents representing the southern group of carriers.

"The relation between railroad earnings and fixed charges is vital," testified Mr. Cole, "and controls the credit standing of the railroads. In 1930, the earnings of the railways in the southern region were only 1.35 times their fixed charges. When we consider that the statutes of some of our states prescribe as a condition of the eligibility of a railroad bond for investment by savings banks a requirement that the earnings of the railroad shall be not less than 1.50 times the fixed charges for five out of six preceding years, including the year immediately preceding, this figure of southern earnings assumes the gravest significance. With the enormous decrease in railroad earnings during the current year below those of 1930, it is evident that the availability of most railroad bonds for such investments is not only seriously threatened, but will be certainly destroyed if some way is not found to improve railway earnings. It would be difficult to over-estimate the potential threat to our entire financial and industrial fabric which this situation discloses."

Step Taken "Reluctantly"

Mr. Scandrett said in his earlier testimony that the western lines took the course of seeking higher rates "reluctantly" and only after continued decreases in traffic revenues made it essential.

Tracing the trend of rail earnings, particularly on western lines, he said that even in the peak year of 1929 the carriers did not earn the so-called "fair return." Neither freight nor passenger traffic is showing the substantial increase per decade which obtained up to 1920, while passenger business had dropped 34 per cent in the last 10 years.

So drastic have been the economies introduced and so substantially has the number of employees been reduced that the limit of economies has virtually been reached, Mr. Scandrett said. A 14 per cent reduction in passenger-train mileage has been made this year on western roads, he added. The stockholders and bondholders have rights in the situation which cannot morally be disregarded, he said.

Mr. J. B. Eastman, a commissioner, proceeded to examine the witness, showing that in specific matters of rates on cotton, petroleum, grain, nonferrous metals, steel, etc., the eastern railroads have recently sought lower, rather than higher, rates. Pan-American canal competition might also adversely affect rail traffic if the rates were increased, Mr. Eastman's questions implied. He showed that the railroads always had favored lower rates on transcontinental movements, to meet the 'water lines' rates, and so indicated the paradox in now seeking an increase in such charges.

Mr. Scandrett parried a barrage of questions from the floor on the technicalities of intercoastal water competition due to unregulated water lines, fourth section relief, and other rate intricacies. He declined to make a comparison as between the degree of depression in agriculture versus the railroads.

Raising rates a flat 15 per cent would upset existing differences in lumber markets between southern and western producing sections, it was shown.

Port Authority Joins Boston for Appearance In Freight Rate Cases

Both the city of Boston and the Boston Port authority have filed an appearance before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the cases involving the request of the railroads of the country for a flat increase in freight rates of 15 per cent, it was announced today by Mr. Richard Parkhurst, secretary of the Port Authority.

Mr. Johnston B. Campbell, former chairman of the I. C. C., who represented Boston in the recent port differential hearing, was sent to Washington to file this appearance and to watch developments of interest to New England.

It is pointed out that the eastern class rate case will bring many substantial increases in freight rates, effective late this year, and the Port Authority wants to know if the 15 per cent increase now being sought is to be added to the advances authorized by the I. C. C. in the eastern class rates case.

The Port Authority is prepared to take active steps for upbuilding the Port of Boston, said Mr. Parkhurst, who outlined an ambitious program for the future activities of the Authority, now that the lengthy port differential hearings are completed.

The program includes careful consideration of the wharfage and dockage charges at Boston; removal of hulks in East Boston and Chelsea; a definite check up with certain New England industries as to the feasibility of their making a great deal more use of the Port of Boston, and a study into the ship supply business in expectation that more ships, using the port, can be fueled, bunkered and provisioned here.

NAVY TO CLEAN UP AREA NEAR DRYDOCK

The débris cluttering the area in the vicinity of the South Boston drydock is to be cleaned up by the Navy Department, Rear Admiral Louis N. Nulton, Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard at Charlestown, has informed Mr. Richard Parkhurst, secretary of the Boston Port Authority.

Mr. Parkhurst said that every ship passing in and out of the harbor goes within a stone's throw of this area, and that the Port of Boston is not putting its "best foot forward" in allowing such a dilapidated section to exist in its front yard.

FRENCH SHIP PASSES RACING YACHT AT SEA

PLYMOUTH, Eng., July 17 (AP)—The French liner Ile de France today reported she had passed the American yacht, Lismore, on Monday about 1000 miles out of Rhode Island on the way to Plymouth in the trans-atlantic yacht race.

The ketch signaled "All's Well" as the liner passed. Her position at that time was given as 43.08 north latitude, 47.34 west longitude.

PIER ROOM TO BE IMPROVED

Plans for renovation of the visitors' room on the motor end of the upper level of Commonwealth Pier have been prepared for the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, it was announced today by Mr. Richard Parkhurst, secretary of the Boston Port Authority. The room shortly will be in condition to accommodate passengers and visitors to steamers sailing from and arriving at the pier.

VESTAL BILL SUMMARY ISSUED

Discussions of the Vestal Design Copyright Bill and its provisions have been summarized by the committee on industrial and civic art of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in an effort to assist in reconciling opposing parties on the bill. Copies of the summary are available at the chamber.

RICAN DRY AGENT TO BE ADDED

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 17 (AP)—Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, United States Prohibition Enforcement Commissioner reached an agreement with Acting Governor Beverley yesterday under which an insular prosecutor will be detailed here for prosecuting liquor cases.

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Fresh Dressed Fowl	35c
Fresh Broiler Chickens	39c
Legs Spring Lamb	30c
Forequarter Lamb	13c
Fresh Fish—Native Vegetables	
Swans Down Cake Flour	25c
Ivory Shaker Salt	2 for 15c
Jar Robbers, Good Luck	3 for 25c
Certo	Bottle 29c

Deliveries made in Bedford, Lexington, Waltham

MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS GROW

Maine Also Notes Increase and the Absence of Any Panics

Deposits in Massachusetts savings banks increased more than 3 per cent in the past year, and more than 2½ per cent in the last eight months alone, it is reported by the state commissioner. This gain amounted to about $66,000,000.

Not one bank of the 196 in the State failed or was in serious difficulty during the year, according to the records.

In 1929-30 the increase in deposits did not come up to the total of dividends paid out in interest, indicating, in the opinion of bank officials, that a quantity of the interest was being used by its owners rather than being put on their accounts.

In the eight-months period of this year a considerable increase of deposits over dividend accumulations is shown, indicating that interest dividends have been put into accounts in addition to new savings.

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 17—The "excellent record" of Maine's banks, written in increased deposits and in the absence of any kind of panics during the last year, was commended today in a statement made by Sanger N. Annis, Bank Commissioner. He also stressed their complete preparedness to aid in the development of active enterprise in the State.

"The strength and stability of banking institutions in Maine should be a source of inspiration to all of us, and the record of not a single receivership or the tying up of a dollar of deposits in any bank in this State during the past four years is most gratifying," he said.

"It is also gratifying to note that during the year ending March 28, 1931, the deposits in Maine banks not only did not fall off, but, rather, show an actual increase of $976,722."

Rail Control Change Approved by I. C. C.

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today authorized the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to acquire, under certain conditions, the properties of the Chicago & Alton.

The authorization would allow the Alton Railroad Company, a holding company formed by the Baltimore & Ohio, to take over the Chicago & Alton and the Baltimore & Ohio in turn to hold the stock of the new company and operate the line.

The order also permitted the Alton Company to acquire control of the Louisiana and Missouri River and Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago Railroads, by purchase of capital stock and under lease, and of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad under lease.

CHANCE GIVEN GIRLS OF ROXBURY TO PLAY

Can Boston's parks be utilized for recreation during the evening as well as throughout the day? To find the answer William P. Long, park commissioner, is experimenting with a nightly program of activities this summer.

As part of the program, a carnival for employed girls of the Roxbury district is to be held tonight between 6:30 and 8:30 p. m. at the Mission High School Playground. A girl's baseball game, tennis matches, a dodge-ball game and relay and obstacle races are scheduled.

Ancient Mine Tools Found in Far West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev.—What are said to be the oldest mine workings in America lie almost in the shadow of the great Boulder Dam now under construction at Black Canyon on the Colorado River. These are the turquoise pits dug by some prehistoric race, no one knows how many thousands of years ago. They were discovered some months ago by Dr. Mark Harrington, head of the department of research of the Southwest Museum.

According to Dr. Harrington, it was from these ancient turquoise pits that most of the ornaments came that have been found at various times among the excavated ruins of pueblos throughout Nevada and eastern California. The pits are in solid rock, some at a depth of 15 feet. That these ancient miners must have possessed unlimited patience is shown by the broken stone hammers which they used to chip away the hard rock a fraction of an inch at a time. "It would have been a good job for a modern miner with a pick and shovel," said Dr. Harrington.

No trace of permanent towns has been found in the vicinity of these prehistoric mining camps, which for the most part will be covered by the lake waters when the big dam is built.

CURTIS VISITS PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 17 (AP)—Vice-President Curtis arrived here by train last night from Washington. He was met by his daughter, Mrs. Leona Curtis Knight, of West Warwick, at whose home he will spend a few days.

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Springfield Public Market
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PREVENT FIRES IN TIMBERLAND, URGED IN WEST

California Starts Campaign to Save Forests From Destruction

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Stop forest fires: put them out before they start.

This might well be the slogan of an educational program being undertaken by federal, state and county governmental organizations to prevent forest fires from ravaging the timberlands and watersheds of California during the summer and fall of 1931.

The situation is reported to be urgent because of the extreme drought which has prevailed throughout the West during the past year, and every resident of the State has been solicited to aid in a program of fire prevention that is expected to save millions of dollars worth of property.

"A genuine emergency confronts the State," Gov. James Rolph Jr. announced in a general proclamation. "Woods and fields are in a powder-dry condition. Playgrounds and watersheds are threatened. . . . I am therefore dedicating every resource of the state government at my command to meet this situation, and have appointed a fire emergency committee with full power to coördinate all state and private agencies to meet this serious condition."

Governor Rolph's request for assistance met with immediate response from private organizations which have gradually evolved a comprehensive plan for fire prevention under the guidance of the state-wide committee.

Coöperate With Governor

Commercial air transport companies offered their facilities for detecting forest fires over many of the mountainous sections of California as an adjunct to the patrol work of the Forest Service. The assistance of public utility corporations serving broad territories and large numbers of people has been secured, and independent agencies for conservation have decided to aid the Governor's program.

Officers of the State Highway Patrol will enforce forest fire ordinances and laws relating to the conduct of motor vehicles, as well as conducting lines of communication to large conflagrations. Inspection stations of the State Department of Agriculture will distribute educational material to out-of-state visitors when they cross the border, according to Avery S. Hoyt, Director of Agriculture.

Governor Rolph has also asked the board of supervisors of each county of the State to take the initiative in forming a local organization to complete the aims of the State organization and to coöperate with it.

Educational material regarding forest fires and how they may be avoided is being broadcast through the press, over local radio stations, on posters, and by public speakers.

Program of Education

The decision to confront the forest fire situation with a program of education came as the result of surveys which show the major proportion of the fires in California to be caused by men and not as the result of natural phenomena, according to George H. Cecil, executive secretary of the Conservation Association of Los Angeles County. Thus, it is expected that the losses can be decreased through a corresponding decrease in ignorance about forest fires and how they are started.

Members of the California Fire Emergency Committee, as appointed by Governor Rolph, were as follows: Mr. Charles H. Howard, San Francisco, chairman; Mr. M. B. Pratt, state forester; Mr. Rolland A. Vandegrift, director of finance; Col. Walter E. Garrison, director of public works; Mr. E. Raymond Cato, superintendent of the State Highway Patrol; Mr. Daniel H. Blood, director of natural resources; Adj.-Gen. Seth E. Howard, California National Guard; Mr. Vierling Kersey, director of education; Mr. Avery S. Hoyt, director of agriculture; Mr. Jay Stevens, state fire marshall; Mr. I. Zellerbach, Fish and Game Commission; and members of the State Board of Forestry, Maj. Swift Berry, Mr. Herbert F. Gilman, Mr. Ernest G. Dudley, Mr. E. Walton Hedges Jr., Mr. B. A. McAllaster and Mr. Robert C. Harbison.

Fires Resist Fighters In Western Forestland

SPOKANE, Wash., July 15 (AP)—The smoke pall over the inter-mountain country deepened yesterday as forest fires in Montana, Idaho and Wyoming roared on, out of control.

Expected rains did not come and winds continued, hampering efforts of more than 2000 fighters. Some of the blazes destroyed merchantable timber, but most of them were cutting through young trees over old burns.

The Hemlock Creek fire in north Idaho's Clearwater forest had reached approximately 13,000 acres, airplane observers reported. East of Hemlock Creek, on Quartz Creek, two new fires in commercial timber were out of control. In central Idaho two more large fires were eating through the Challis forest.

Two fires in western Montana in the Bitter Root and Lolo National Forests were defying 300 fighters and had swept over nearly 3000 acres. In Wyoming a fire which was spreading rapidly had destroyed 600 acres of valuable timber in the Willow Park section of Big Horn National Forest.

Chicago Must Reduce School Cost 5 Per Cent

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Ill., July 17—Efforts to cut the cost of Chicago's $100,000,000 a year public school system at least 5 per cent will be made immediately, Mr. Lewis E. Myers, president of the board of education, promised the Governor's Emergency Revenue Commission, which is seeking a way out of the city's financial crisis, at its fourth hearing on July 17.

Mr. Myers estimated that if he could run the public school system the way he does his private business he might be able to double this saving. "But," he said, "in a private business we do not have to replace 26,000 window panes a year, at a cost of $100,000. That was our experience last year, and we have $150,000 appropriated for that purpose this year."

Time Waste Charged

The estimate of possible savings which could be effected immediately came after several members of the committee had warned Mr. Myers that too much time had been wasted already in cutting the cost of running the schools.

A request was made that the school department's books be opened for an audit by the city controller, but Mr. Myers said he would not support such a move. Considering the strained relations between the School Board and the City Hall, he said, the audit should be made by a disinterested agency. He agreed, however, to support the proposal that the Governor's Committee be allowed to make such an audit in conjunction with an outside agency.

Some discussion centered around the educational necessity of many of the items in the public school curriculum, and how far the board should go in its retrenchment.

Some Activities Questioned

Mr. Fred W. Sargent, railroad president, asked if rifle practice had a rightful place in the schools, and if public money should be spent to teach Chicago children to be good sports. Other committeemen agreed this was more of a side show than a legitimate expense, and that there were probably more such wasteful items which could be cut out.

Mr. Myers and Mr. Bogan told the committee a plan was being considered by which each teacher will relinquish one week's salary as his contribution to a solution of the money shortage, but that this was not definitely settled. They estimated it would save the board $1,000,000.

While the committee agreed that this would be a commendable move on the part of the teachers, its members reminded school authorities that it would take numerous savings of $1,000,000 to produce any great benefit in a time like this, and that substantial economies must be effected.

The committee at its next meeting will investigate conditions, discussing Chicago's taxes, and will hear members of the boards of the assessors and review.

Old Castle Made Into Girls' School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—To turn a castle into a school is the means of transforming what in these days of high taxation might be termed a white elephant into a useful proposition adopted by Lady Marjorie Dalrymple, sister of the Earl of Stair.

The transformation of Oxenfoord Castle has been carried out in such a way as not to prevent its being again occupied as a private house should the occasion arise. This has meant the improvement of the water supply and the installation of up-to-date bathrooms. The basement, which was the stone-flagged servants' hall, will provide a room for drill and the activities of Girl Guides. A former wine cellar has been transformed into a white-painted cloakroom.

The girls at Oxenfoord will have a certain time each day for unorganized leisure to be employed in their own way. Constant organization of play, as well as work, Lady Marjorie contends, saps initiative.

Other castles and old buildings in Scotland have met with a less fortunate end than Oxenfoord. One priory near Arbroath was even sold for £1. Another, Amisfield House, near Haddington, was razed and the stones of the lovely old dwelling house were used to build a school at Preston Pans. Some other buildings have simply been deserted owing to the impossibility of obtaining a big enough staff to run them efficiently.

Queen of National Cherry Festival Crowned by Governor of Michigan

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., July 17—The coronation of Miss Maxine Weaver of [illegible]verse City today as Queen of the national cherry festival here, by Gov. Wilbur M. Brucker, commemorated the passing of Michigan's lumber industry and the incoming 25 years ago of the cherry industry.

Thousands of persons from all over the country visited Traverse City for the festival. The seven ships of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station dropped anchor the first day, and Selfridge Field sent the first pursuit of six airplanes.

The zoo, comprising the only permanent exhibit of native Michigan wild life in the State, was dedicated.

Following the coronation of the Queen on the final day, a grand floral parade was held, led by Miss Elizabeth Francis Vaughan. She was followed by the Queen and attendants, and more than 40 floats.

Music for the jubilee was furnished by the National High School orchestra and band, the boys' vocational school band of Lansing, Mich., and the Benzonia High School Band of Benzonia, Mich.

Though the cherry crop this year is only 40 per cent and rates are lower, the farmers of the Cherry Land were all out celebrating in memory of a time when the last of the timber was being felled and, as a venture, cherries were turned into a livelihood.

BAVARIA TO RESTORE CATHEDRAL AT SPEYER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MUNICH, Ger.—In accordance with recommendations of the Commission for the Preservation of Bavarian Cathedrals, the State Government has now voted $30,000 as a first installment of the cost of restoring the famous old cathedral of Speyer.

Speyer is the capital of the Palatinate, Rhenish Bavaria. It is a charming little town situated where the Rhine and the River Speyerbach meet.

If Taxes Are High as Poles, No Wonder They Protest

ETHIOPIANS REGISTERING THEIR DISAPPROVAL OF AN ASSESSMENT — Photo by Nomias

Retainers of Interior Chief Were Furnished With Pieces of Timber and Marched to Palace Where They Stood Until They Attracted the Emperor's Attention.

ABYSSINIA'S CONSTITUTION PROCLAIMED

(Continued from Page 1)

and Ras Siyum of Tigré, gives the Emperor the solid backing of the powerful northern provinces and insures the internal peace of the entire Empire.

Slavery is no longer an issue. The days of the slave market and chain gang have passed away even in the south, where, due to the prevalence of the Muhammadan religion, slavery had its greatest hold upon the people.

While it may be safely said that the internal situation is satisfactory, the factors governing the external relations of Ethiopia are more complex. Cut off from access to the sea and surrounded by colonies of three major European powers, each of which has been known to cast hungry eyes upon the fertile Ethiopian plateau, with marauding tribes on both sides of a long and wild plateau, it is never possible to say that there is no danger of foreign complications.

However, at the moment there seem to be no serious clouds in sight. Membership in the League of Nations has greatly strengthened the Emperor's position, while the distrust with which each of the three powers whose possessions form the Empire's boundaries views every move of the other two is Ethiopia's greatest safeguard against acts of aggression on their part.

Possible Points

Assuming that for the moment there is no danger of direct territorial aggression by its neighbors, the possible points of danger would seem to be the following:

(a) Need of a seaport.
(b) Border raids.
(c) Abuse by foreigners of the system of consular courts.

While Ethiopia does need a seaport of its own, for the moment the need is not an absolutely vital one. There are no restrictions on trade through Jibouti in French Somaliland, and at Asmara in Eritres the Italians have offered to give a free zone, which would be entirely under Abyssinian control. At present the great necessity is for better interior communications. The construction of the roads and railways required to serve the country's internal needs will require some years, and it may be assumed that the external situation will undergo many changes before the need of a seaport becomes vital.

The question of border raids is one which will depend upon the forbearance and tact of all concerned. The frontiers of Abyssinia run for the most part through jungle or desert, including some of the wildest portions of the earth's surface. On both sides of the frontier live tribes whose ideas of life and property differ radically from those of people living under more civilized conditions.

Only a small portion of the frontier has ever been surveyed, and herein lies the possibility of further friction, though there is hope of having a survey made under the control of a neutral commission.

Perhaps one of the most serious potential causes of trouble lies in the abuse of the present system of consular courts. The Ethiopian criminal law is still based on the Mosaic, and while the stern injunction of "an eye for an eye" is now softened in interpretation, the foreign nations, including the United States, have felt it safer to have their nationals tried in consular courts in accordance with treaties signed by Menelik.

This system was designed to enable Americans and Europeans to be tried under their own laws and by their own consuls. If the treaties were only applied in favor of the actual citizens of the foreign powers concerned, it is doubtful if any question would ever arise, but they are stretched to cover all the riffraff included in the African colonial empires of the European powers.

Great Britain, for example, has in Abyssinia today possibly 40 native-born Britishers, of whom at least half are government officials, but the law of the consular courts covers also 3000 Somalis, Arabs and Indians, with the result that many of these consider themselves above the law of the country.

In spite of these minor possibilities of friction, the external relations of Ethiopia seem today to be on a more peaceful footing than at any time since the thirteenth century when the peace of the Empire was broken by the first attack of the followers of Islam, starting the series of wars that raged almost continuously until the time of Menelik.

Washington Stamps To Be Profuse in 1932

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Philatelists may well reserve the whole commemorative section of their books for stamps memorializing George Washington and the Revolution.

The special stamp-plating activities of the Post Office Department will be confined for the next year or more to turning out issues calling attention of the United States to George Washington Bi-Centennial, and the engravers will have no idle minutes.

Just now they are engaged in turning out a stamp to commemorate the sesquicentennial of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. It is to be issued in October.

Then before January 1, thousands of stamps of 12 different series are to be engraved and delivered to the post offices throughout the country.

Lower Coastal Rates Announced

Differentials below all competing rail rates of between 1 and 5 cents per hundred pounds is offered by the Eastern Steamship Lines in rates which go into effect July 24 with a newly inaugurated truck-to-ship service on its New York lines.

The motortruck service coördinates with its Metropolitan Line and makes possible overnight service between New England cities and New York. The cities include, Lowell, Lawrence, Lynn, Salem, Beverly, Danvers, Haverhill, Waltham and Watertown in Massachusetts, and the New Hampshire cities of Manchester, Exeter and Somersworth.

In commenting upon the new trucking service, Capt. Eugene E. O'Donnell, president of the Eastern Steamship Lines, said he felt certain the step "will meet with the approval of all New England shippers." Captain O'Donnell expected that the increase in shipments as a result of the reduced rates would more than offset the reductions.

"We hope to bring Boston, New England's gateway, more coastwise freight business than she has ever had before," said the former master of the old Metropolitan Liner Harvard, "and it will be carried in American ships manned by American officers and men. Although we are going to reduce freight rates, we are not going to cut wages. Within a short time we hope to provide work for many who are now unemployed."

SAN FRANCISCO WILL ENTERTAIN SHRINE IN 1932

Parade Attracts Record Crowd as Cleveland Convention Ends

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 17—With Shriners from every part of the nation homeward bound, Cleveland had a chance to catch its breath today and settle down to something like a normal existence after one of the greatest conventions and most colorful pageants ever held here—the fifty-seventh annual conclave of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Officials of the Shrine, from Mr. Thomas J. Houston, new Imperial Potenate, down the list, praise Cleveland as a convention city and as a setting for a spectacle of the magnitude of the Shrine pageant, given in the city's new municipal stadium.

San Francisco won the 1932 Shrine convention in a surprise award. It had been presumed that Chicago would win next year's meeting, but in the end the Chicago temple did not make a formal bid, leaving the invitation of Islam Temple, San Francisco, as the only one extended for the 1932 meeting. The San Francisco meeting will be held one week in advance of the opening of the 1932 Olympic Games in Los Angeles on Aug. 1. San Francisco merchants and business men have pledged more than $300,000 to the 1932 convention fund.

Olendorf Starts Up Ladder

The other important business of the imperial council, composed of official delegates, was the election of Mr. George F. Olendorf, theatrical advertising man, of Abou Ben Adhem Temple of Springfield, Mo., as Imperial Outer Guard of the Shrine. Mr. Olendorf thus enters upon 12 years of succession to higher offices, which will end in 1942 with his elevation to Imperial Potentate.

Officers named automatically this year were: Mr. Earl Mills, Des Moines, Ia., Deputy Imperial Potentate; Mr. John N. Sebrell, Norfolk, Va., Imperial Chief Rabban; Mr. Dana S. Williams, Lewiston, Maine, Imperial Assistant Chief Rabban; Mr. Leonard P. Stewart, Washington, Imperial High Priest and Prophet; Mr. James C. Burger, Denver, Imperial Treasurer; Mr. James H. Price, Richmond, Va., Imperial Recorder, Mr. Hugh M. Caldwell, Seattle, Imperial Oriental Guide; Mr. Clyde I. Wodbester, Detroit, Imperial First Ceremonial Master; Mr. Walter S. Sugden, Sisterville, W. Va., Imperial Second Ceremonial Master; Mr. A. A. D. Ralph, Minneapolis, Imperial Marshal, and Mr. Walter D. Cline, Wichita Falls, Texas, Imperial Captain of the Guard.

Permission was given Topeka, Kan., to organize a Shrine Temple, while a situation in which Texas temples sought to obtain definition of territorial jurisdiction of the 10 temples in the State was left unchanged.

Night Parade Sets Record

The illuminated night parade, in which all units of the Shrine participated on the night of July 15, attracted the largest crowd ever assembled in Cleveland. The previous record was the crowd that turned out to see Col. Charles A. Lindbergh when he visited Cleveland in 1927. Police officials estimated that between 475,000 and 500,000 people witnessed the parade, which was more than four hours in marching down Cleveland's famous Euclid Avenue, across Public Square and then to the Municipal Stadium, where the marchers dispersed.

Shriners devoted the final day of their convention to sight-seeing trips and outings. A large group went on a boat excursion on Lake Erie, while others held an all-day outing at Euclid Beach Park.

Cleveland business men estimated today that members of the Shrine spent between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000 in the city during their four-day meeting. Mr. George L. Williams, Chairman of the Housing Committee, reported that he made reservations for 27,000 out-of-town guests. He estimated the total number of out-of-town visitors connected with the convention at 70,000.

Officials of the Cleveland Convention Committee were busy checking up financial receipts today, some of them estimating that the convention paid for itself. Expenses were in the neighborhood of $300,000.

The final event on the program was a second presentation of a pageant, "A Night in the Orient."

Henry Ford, the Farmer, Hopes To Raise Solutions to Problems

Foodstuffs to Be Just an Incidental Crop, With Adjustment Between Agriculture and Industry Getting Chief Consideration

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADRIAN, Mich.—A significant step toward the realization of a theory he has held for many years is being taken in Lenawee County by Mr. Henry Ford, Detroit automobile manufacturer.

Mr. Ford has long believed that the common discrimination between industry and agriculture is unsound, economically and otherwise. He believes the two are closely allied, and that one can contribute definitely to the other. The farm, to him, seems capable of vastly greater uses than as a mere source of food. The motivating thought of his present enterprise is that the farmer's problems of overproduction and the manufacturer's problem of unemployment may be solved by making the farm do more work for the factory and by training the shop employee to work efficiently in the fields.

Lenawee is the second county west from Lake Erie in the southern tier of Michigan counties. Adrian is its county seat. It is one of the richest agricultural sections in the United States, and until 1910 it was among the first three places of farming prominence, sharing that distinction with Lancaster, Penna., and Los Angeles, Calif. It still is in the first ten.

During the last year approximately 3000 acres of farm land have been purchased in Macon township, in the northeastern corner of the county, near the Chicago-Detroit Pike and about an hour's drive from the big Ford factories at Dearborn and River Rouge. Other purchases are being made in Tecumseh township, directly south of the Macon plot, supposedly for Mr. Ford. This will increase the total to about 5000 acres.

Since April Mr. Ford himself has been a frequent visitor in the Macon district. He usually comes early in the morning and makes a hurried trip in company with the foreman who is in charge of operations there. He frequently visits with the farmers whose land he has purchased, and who have been urged to remain and work the property.

Not much land has been put under cultivation this year. About 100 acres of cantaloupe have been planted, tying up with the story that Ford chemists are trying to produce alcohol from the melons. There also are some potatoes, mangle beets and soy beans, but most of the work this year is along the line of restoration and clean-up. About 100 men now are employed on the project. The laborers are being paid $5 a day and some others are getting 70 cents an hour. Everybody starts work at 7:30 o'clock and puts in a 10-hour day.

The project is Mr. Ford's own, and the men in his motor organization who are closest to him profess to know nothing of its details. William J. Cameron, former publisher of Mr. Ford's weekly, the "Dearborn Independent," and now in charge of the research department of the Ford Motor Company, says Mr. Ford never has discussed the farming enterprise with him.

There is nothing particularly new in Mr. Ford's theory that the farm should be run by factory methods because, Mr. Cameron has pointed out, Mr. Ford has been saying that for the last 10 years. The company experimented with one farming project near Dearborn and sent a number of its factory employees to the farm when car production declined.

But that does not correct the situation, according to Mr. Ford. The farmers already are producing more foodstuffs than the country can eat and to send more men to the farm only tends to aggravate overproduction. He plans to attack the problem from a new angle, and that will be the determination of the farm's maximum efficiency. Alcohol from cantaloupes, rubber from goldenrod. Why not something equally essential to industry from potatoes, beets and alfalfa? Nothing, to the Ford mind, is impossible until his engineers, chemists and research men have established its impossibility. Anything might be possible and he has the inclination and the resources to prove the possibility.

Two years from now—maybe only one year—the Macon project is expected to yield its answer.

MOOSE JAW TO BUILD OIL REFINING PLANT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—Work is to begin at once on the construction of an oil refining plant in Moose Jaw, which will cost $125,000 and give work in its construction to almost 50 men.

Application has been made for a federal charter by the interested persons, who include the owners of the National Light & Power Company of Moose Jaw, local citizens, and the industrialization fund committee of the city. The plant will have a capacity of 400 barrels of crude oil daily. It will produce gasoline, kerosene, distillate and fuel oil.

Gas Service Fee Ruling Is Sought

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston has petitioned the Supreme Judicial Court to ascertain the legality of a 50-cent monthly service charge imposed on its customers by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company.

The Mayor was permitted to intervene in a petition brought by the customers of the company in April, and he objects to the refusal of the Department of Public Works to make rulings of law as they were asked to do.

In his petition the Mayor declares that the "50 cents per month per customer charge" is a violation of the laws of the Commonwealth. Twenty customers are prepared to file a similar petition, it is said, while the Mayor of Somerville is known to be interested in corroborating such action.

RECORD OF PAY ROLL TOTALS IS PLANNED

Compilation of a record of pay-roll withdrawals from banks in Metropolitan Boston is planned by the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, as a means of recording changes in the employment situation in Metropolitan Boston.

The work is to be conducted in cooperation with chambers of commerce and banking institutions in this district, many of whom have already agreed to provide the Chamber's bureau with these weekly pay-roll statistics. It is planned to publish these figures month by month as a workable index of changing employment conditions.

AIRPORTS DIRECTORY SOON TO BE ISSUED

Rapid growth of commercial aviation has revealed the need of an accurate and up-to-date directory of airports and landing fields, according to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and the Aviation Bureau of the Chamber is preparing a directory of New England airports.

Theodore G. Holcombe, manager of the Bureau, said it will help pilots and others desiring to reach various New England points by air, by giving concise and convenient information on the places that have landing fields, the size and conditions of the fields and facilities and services available at each. The directory also is to include a map of New England, indicating the location of the various fields. The map is divided into 20 mile-square blocks as a quick check on distances between airports.

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PLEASE CUT OUT AND MAIL TO A FRIEND

Bankers Indorse Trunk Lines Plan

Contending that the proposed all-New England rail system would block trade avenues into the region from the middle West and South, the Massachusetts Savings Banks Association yesterday indorsed plans to admit four great trunk lines into the territory on a competitive basis.

As a further stipulation, the association went on record as favoring control of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The recommendations of the bankers conflict with those recently made by the New England Governors' Railroad Committee, which stands squarely for the removal of Pennsylvania control from the territory and consolidation of the Boston & Maine with the New Haven lines.

The other fundamental points in the plan drawn up by the bankers are that the Baltimore & Ohio should enjoy access to the Port of Boston, the Chesapeake & Ohio Nickel Plate lines should have entry over the Boston & Maine, and the New York Central and Canadian lines permitted to continue their present privileges of entry.

In the opinion of the bank heads, New England's trade would be more stabilized, its credit extended and the railroads generally strengthened by allocation of local roads to large trunk lines.

"If there is one thing to be guarded against it is the viewpoint of isolation," Mr. Myron F. Converse, chairman of the association, declared. "By all means let us have as close connections with large national trunk lines as possible."

Post and Gatty Ready for Air Tour

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 17—Mr. Wiley Post and Mr. Harold Gatty will take off from Floyd Bennett Airport at 6 p. m. today, eastern daylight time, in their white monoplane, Winnie Mae, for Schenectady, on the first lap of an air tour that will take them to scores of cities and towns in this country and Canada.

The complete itinerary of the tour, which is expected to last to the end of September, will be announced later, officials of the National Broadcasting Company, under whose auspices the flight is being made, said. The fliers will take part in a two-way, 15-minute broadcast, including a short-wave transmission to Australia, tomorrow, starting at 7 p. m. daylight time, over NBC stations. On Sunday they will fly to Walden, N. Y., as guests of the local airport and civic officials.

They will arrive in Boston 10:30 a. m., Tuesday, landing at the East Boston Airport, where they will be received as guests of the American Legion. Two days later they will fly to Springfield, and on July 25 will take off for Chicago, where they are scheduled to arrive about noon. In Chicago they will be guests of the American Legion air show.

STUDENTS URGE EQUALIZING OF DISARMAMENT

British and American Group Wants Germany Used as Model

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 17—Almost unanimous agreement that other nations should accept the same degree of disarmament that has been enforced upon Germany is a significant point in the deliberations of the Commission on Limitation of Armaments at the British and American students conference on international affairs meeting at the University of Michigan, according to William Arnold-Forster, British artist and writer.

Mr. Arnold-Forster said that the students, representing universities of two great nations of the world, arrived at accord on the point without advice or encouragement from conference officials.

The conclusions which the commission is approaching are parallel to those resulting from the international conference of League of Nations societies at Budapest last month, Mr. Arnold-Forster noted. The students believe that war expenditures should be reduced, certain war materials abolished, and that war personnel be cut as much as possible, he explained.

Specific means of reaching international accord are being considered, Mr. Arnold-Forster stated. The obligations of France and Japan to abolish submarines would be met by a proposal to abolish large battleships. Britain is now willing to declare the freedom of the seas, if France will give up its naval air force, he asserted, and the world is thus in a position to sacrifice heavy naval armaments.

Reduction of war expenditures would involve a leveling down such that the United States would cut its costs from approximately $835,000,000 now to $600,000,000 at the end of five years.

Cutting war personnel would be a difficult problem, he said, but could be partly solved by a reduction of the period of service in countries where conscription is enforced.

While the recent Budapest conference submitted its resolutions to the League, the principal work of the conference here must be to influence public opinion in the countries represented, Mr. Arnold-Forster said.

The conference went into a plenary session Thursday night, after its three commissions had completed their work and were prepared to submit resolutions for consideration by the entire membership.

Soy Bean Is Little, But Very Versatile

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The humble soy bean is to be one of the prominent actors at Chicago's 1933 Century of Progress Exposition, according to plans.

The soy bean is a little thing, a round ivory seed the size of a small French pea. It doesn't look at all important. But, ah, what it does for man and beast!

Mr. Harvey J. Sconce, farmer chief of the agricultural division of the fair, is gathering in his office some of the products of the soy bean. Varnish. Chocolate candy made in Switzerland. Chop suey sauce. Flour. Salad oil. And many others.

The soy bean not only is able to feed animals and humans, but it is good for the soil. While all this has been known in China for ages, it is still something of a novelty in the western world. The Russians say, "Plant soy beans and you plant meat, milk, egg and omelets!"

Navy Conducts Undersea 'Rescues'

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., July 17 (AP)—Successful undersea rescue experiments were conducted here yesterday by the United States Navy submarine S-4 and the tender Falcon, using a specially constructed diving bell called a "rescue chamber."

The bell was lowered three times from the Falcon to the deck of the submarine, 55 feet below on the bottom of Great Salt Pond. Men from the submarine were able to enter the bell, through a hatch on the deck, and were hauled safely to the surface in the rescue chamber.

Lieut.-Commodore Palmer H. Dunbar and Lieut. Charles B. Momson had charge of the experiments.

The Falcon, with the S-4 in tow, left last night for the submarine base at New London, Conn.

POLYTECHNIC TEACHER NAMED

WORCESTER, Mass., July 17 (AP)—Prof. Theodore H. Morgan of Stanford University, California, has been appointed professor of electrical engineering and head of the department of electrical engineering of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Harold B. Smith, which went into effect at the close of the college year in June. He is secretary of the engineering faculty at Stanford University and assistant to the executive head of the department.

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HOUSEHOLD ARTS AND CRAFTS

New Ideas for Macaroni

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MACARONI often affords a welcome change from potatoes, especially in warm weather, and many times it can be made into the main dish for lunch or dinner. The quality of the dish, of course, depends upon the materials used in it, so it pays to buy a high-grade product. For some dishes the long strips of macaroni are best, while the short pieces are preferable for others. The amount of water used is also important, 6 cupfuls usually being allowed by experts in cooking a 6-ounce package. The water should be salted and boiling before the macaroni or spaghetti is added, then the flame should be turned low, only enough heat being used to keep the water at a boil, and only boiling water used if additional moisture is needed.

The time for cooking depends upon the brand, the macaroni being tender when, on cutting a piece, the ends do not look chalky white. But tenderness should not be confused with flabbiness, for overcooked macaroni is unappetizing, flabby and shapeless. Many manufacturers recommend blanching their product to remove excess starch not poured off in the cooking water. In this case, use boiling water if the dish is to be served hot, and cold water for cold recipes. Leftover macaroni or that intentionally cooked beforehand should be kept covered in the refrigerator, then water poured over the pieces before they are used.

Macaroni Papoose

Break ½ of a pound of macaroni into 4-inch lengths and cook until tender; drain. Cut from raw smoked ham thin slices about the size of one's palm and spread them lightly with prepared horseradish and grated cheese, then lay on a bundle of macaroni strips. Roll the slices and tie or skewer them into shape. Place in a shallow baking dish, pour over them 1-3 of a cupful of milk and bake in a moderate oven (325 degrees Fahr.) for 35 minutes, until the meat is done. Serve hot, accompanied by hot crushed pineapple turned over each papoose as it is served.

Macaroni Salad

To 2 cupfuls of elbow macaroni cooked and chilled, add: 3 hard-boiled eggs chopped, 1½ cupfuls of diced celery, ¼ of a cupful of stuffed olives sliced crosswise and 1 cupful of cooked salad dressing. Mix all together, pile individual portions on lettuce leaves, garnish with salad dressing, and top with a crosswise slice of stuffed olive.

Cabbage and Macaroni Rolls

Break ½ of a pound of macaroni into 2-inch lengths, cook until tender and drain. Drop into boiling water whole leaves from a small head of cabbage and leave them long enough to wilt so they are palatable. Mix together: 1 pound of ground round steak, a small onion grated, 1 teaspoonful each of chopped green pepper and salt, 2 tablespoonfuls of chili sauce and the macaroni. On each cabbage leaf place a generous amount of the mixture, roll the leaves lengthwise in finger shape, and fasten with string or toothpicks. Lay in a buttered baking dish, add a small amount of water, stock or strained tomatoes, and bake in a moderate oven until the meat is done and the top of the dish delicately browned.

Macaro' Alabam'

Cook until tender ½ of a pound of macaroni—short pieces are preferable—and drain. Into ½ of a cupful of peanut butter stir slowly 2 cupfuls of hot milk to make a creamy sauce, then add 1 teaspoonful of salt and the macaroni and bake in a moderate oven half an hour. Sprinkle with ¼ of a cupful each of buttered crumbs and chopped salted peanuts mixed together, and brown under the broiler or in the oven.

Macaroni Chicken Salad

Mix together 2 cupfuls each of cold cooked elbow macaroni and diced cold cooked chicken, 1 large cucumber diced, ½ of a cupful of celery cut in slices, 2 pimientoes chopped, and 1 cupful of mayonnaise. Whip lightly and pile on lettuce leaves, garnishing with a strip of pimiento or a stuffed olive.

With brown bread sandwiches, currant jelly, and cocoa with marshmallows, one would have a delicious lunch.

Macaroni and Salmon Croquettes

Cook ½ of a pound of macaroni in small pieces until tender, and drain. Make a white sauce from 3 tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour and 1 cupful of milk, and add ½ of a tablespoonful of grated onion and ¾ of a teaspoonful of salt. After removing the skin and bone from salmon, flake enough to make 1 cupful and add it to the white sauce with the macaroni. Chill, then shape into croquettes, roll in egg diluted with 1 tablespoonful of water slightly whipped together, then in sifted bread crumbs. At serving time fry in deep hot fat and serve with tomato cream sauce.

Tomato Cream Sauce

Melt 2 tablespoonfuls of butter and blend in 2 tablespoonfuls of flour as in making white sauce, then add, slowly, one can of tomato soup, stirring constantly. When the sauce is thick and smooth add 1 teaspoonful of lemon juice and 1 teaspoonful of chopped parsley.

Dinner for Five

Caserole of lamb — Rice
Mint jelly
Sliced tomatoes
Peach shortcake

Casserole of Lamb

Have the butcher remove the bone from a shoulder of lamb. Scrape and wash the meat clean, tie it into shape, then dust it with salt, pepper and flour. Brown in a hot oven, add water to cover the bottom of the pan and a bunch of new carrots, cut into quarters lengthwise, and 3 Bermuda onions, sliced. Cook all slowly until tender. When done, remove the meat and vegetables to a hot platter and thicken the liquor in the pan with 1 tablespoonful of flour mixed to a smooth paste with cold water. Season to taste, add a few drops of kitchen bouquet if the sauce is not an appetizing brown in color, then add hot cooked peas or green beans. Use as a sauce for the rice.

Rice

Four quarts of boiling salted water is none too much in which to cook 1 pound of rice, which is to be used as a vegetable, so each grain stands out separately from the others. Stir the water as the grains are dropped in and do not allow the boiling to cease, then see that no rice sticks to the bottom of the kettle. Boil without interruption until the grains are tender and yet hold their shape. Drain off the starchy water, rinse with clear, hot water, drain thoroughly, then leave the kettle a few minutes over a low flame to evaporate any water left. Serve hot.

Mint Jelly

This is most easily and inexpensively made today from prepared, flavored gelatine, according to the directions on the package. Turned into tiny paper or glass cups and set aside until it is firm, the jelly may be served on the plate in the container, if liked.

Peach Shortcake

In most communities one can buy for a very small sum two layers of delicious, fresh sponge cake, or small pieces called "fingers" that are suitable for individual shortcakes. Cut the peaches into dice, mix them with one-half of a cupful of sugar, and leave them to chill. At serving time, drain off the juice, put the dice between the layers, top the servings with more of the peaches, then add a generous serving of slightly sweetened whipped cream. Pass the peach juice as a sauce.

To Save Time

In the morning prepare the meat and vegetables for the casserole, leaving the vegetables in cold water to crisp until needed. Make the mint jelly, prepare the peaches, and put both into the refrigerator. The cream may be whipped and the tomatoes scalded, too, preparatory to peeling and slicing at serving time.

Start the meat to allow plenty of time for cooking. Forty-five minutes before serving, start the water for the rice. Set the table, slice the tomatoes, and put together the peach cake. Just before the rice is done make the sauce for it.

This is a good dinner to dish in the kitchen as a change from family style. Let the jelly be the center of attraction on each plate, with meat and vegetables at one side, and rice and its sauce opposite. Serve tomatoes separately, and place the casserole and the rest of the rice on the table for other servings, if desired. Then dinner is ready.

LAMPS FOR THE SEA AND THE SEASIDE — Pach Bros., Courtesy W. & J. Sloane

A Decorating Establishment Designs Lamps for Yachts and Cottages at the Shore

Very amusing is the group of lamps offered to express life on the crest of the wave or in the house on the dunes, where lights set in the welcoming windows nod a welcome home to returning yachtsmen. By such surprising and unique touches, atmosphere is given an interior. The use of seasoned oak in the bases and of moisture-proof, non-buckling parchment for the shades, makes these ornaments durable in salt air.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TODAY we salute King Cotton, a universal fiber. In "The Story of Textiles," Perry Walton says: "A bit of cloth—whether it be woolen or cotton, linen or silk—is one of the most interesting evidences of man's climb from days of savagery to twentieth-century civilization.

"As one notes how finely spun and how intricately woven are the threads and how beautiful often is the design the wonder grows that a piece of cloth can be so dexterously fashioned."

Of all textiles cotton has been used for the most varied purposes. Materials fashioned from woven cotton fibers range from fine threads and laces, mulls and muslins, to heavy sail cloths and parts of automobile tires.

When Herodotus, who has been called the father of history, wrote in 445 B. C. he said, "The people of India possess likewise a kind of plant, which instead of fruit produces wool of a firmer and better quality than that of sheep: of this the Indians make their clothes."

* * *

The story of the early uses of cotton takes us to the Orient, especially to India and China, to Palestine and Egypt. Cotton was in use on the shores of the Mediterranean in 500 B.C. Arab traders took it to Italy and Spain and thence into England, where its first use is supposed to have been for candlewicks. From England our trail of cotton fibers leads us to the Netherlands.

There seems to have been some confusion in the thoughts of early people as to just what this fiber should be named, many calling it "wool which grows on plants instead of on the backs of sheep." In Pepys' "Diary," under the date of Feb. 27, 1663, is found the following entry, "Sir Martin Noell told us the dispute between him as a farmer of the additional duty and the East India Company, whether callico be linnen or no: which he says it is, having been ever esteemed so; they say it is made of cotton woole and grows on trees, not like flax or hemp. But it was carried against the company though they stand out against the verdict."

* * *

Cotton history in America begins, so far as written accounts are concerned, with the journal of Christopher Columbus, who wrote on Oct. 12, 1492, of natives bringing skeins of cotton thread to his ship. Again on Oct. 13, he wrote, "I saw one give sixteen skeins of cotton for three of ceotis of Portugal, equal to one blanca of Spain, the skeins being as much as an arroba of cotton thread. I shall keep it and shall allow no one to take it, preserving it for your Royal Highness, for it may be obtained in abundance. It is grown on this Island though the short time did not admit of my ascertaining this for a certainty."

Filled with romance, invention and achievement, is the early history of America. Perhaps in no one particular is this more apparent than in the development of the textile industry. Many "Pilgrim Mothers" brought with them to their new homes their spinning wheels and hand looms. Erection of the first cotton mill in New England, which was at Rowley, Mass., is described as follows in Edward Johnson's book, "Wonder-working Providences of Sion's Saviour in New England," published in England in 1654. "The people, being very industrious every way, . . . set upon making cloth in this western world: for which end they built a fulling mill in 1643."

Cotton is one of the great commercial crops of the southern sections of the United States. Anyone who has seen a cotton field when the "down wool" is ripe for picking will always read in a piece of cotton cloth an amazing tale of the fruit of the field and the inventive genius of man.

Headlights for Plant Plates

Friends exclaim over the glass plates a home maker uses under her plant pots and are surprised when she tells them that they were taken from automobile headlights. They not only protect the window sill and eliminate much cleaning but add greatly to the beauty of the plants and their alcove. A discarded lens has no financial value, so any number may be obtained from wrecking dealers or occasionally from friends.

ADJUSTABLE DOUBLE OR TRIPLE VASE — Bonney

Flowers of different sizes and stem length can be given a novel arrangement in these metal tubes which fasten to each other. They were designed by the French decorator, Jean Tranchant.

Diminished Cupboards

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN MANY homes there are old-fashioned, square-cornered, open cupboards which measure as much as 10 to 14 inches from front to back. They are thus too deep to look modern and attractive. If only books are to be used in such a cupboard, the back can be filled in with wallboard, leaving just sufficient space in front for the volumes. But if ornaments of various sizes as well as books are to be placed in it, a more interesting and decorative effect is produced by making all the shelves except the bottom one shallower in depth throughout their middle portions.

One way to accomplish this is to saw the front edge of each upper shelf in such a way as to cause it to curve gradually backward so that while the original depth is retained just at each end, the distance from front to back at the very middle of the shelf is only half or two-thirds of that depth. This gives an entirely different and smartly modern look to the interior of the cupboard, without interfering with the usefulness of the shelves, since they will still accommodate articles of large size at each end and those of ordinary size anywhere else.

The decorative qualities of curving shelves of this kind can be still further increased by a set-back effect. This is easily managed. If, for example, there are four shelves and the one at the bottom measures 12 inches from front to back, let the shelf just above it be sawed in a gradual curve so that it will measure 10 inches in depth at the center, the next shelf 8 inches, and the top one only 6 inches.

A second and equally attractive way to make shelves less in depth throughout their middle portion is to saw out a piece along the middle front of each shelf, making the cut on straight lines.

To do this, measure from one end of each upper shelf to a point one-quarter the length of the shelf from one side of the cupboard to the other. At this point saw straight backward into the board for whatever distance will produce the best effect, this frequently being one-half the depth from front to back. Then, measuring from the other end of the shelf, saw into the board again in the same manner. The middle section between these two sawed places, is then cut away in a straight line, leaving that portion of the shelf half its original depth.

A set-back effect can easily be secured with this style of shelf also, in a manner similar to that described for the curved shelf. But in this case start sawing the second of four shelves one inch nearer the end than the shelf below, and saw the top shelf still another inch nearer the end. Thus not only the depth of the shelves is graduated but their width also.

Glassware Shows New Themes

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

New York

TABLE glassware has, in the last few years, taken exploratory trips into the realm of high color and fantastic shapes. It has departed from the traditional, clear crystal tumbler or goblet into bright rose, bright green, vivid yellow, azure-blue and black, and into shapes short and broad, tall and slender.

The present general trend in table appointments away from high color, is naturally followed by a movement in glassware from the vivid shades to delicate tints of color, so elusive that at first glance one hardly knows whether the glass is clear crystal or a tint.

Just as creamy table damask and dishes with an ivory background are more gracious in appearance than white, so tinted glass is warmer and more hospitable in appearance than clear crystal.

Hostesses who have found rose, green, amber, blue or yellow difficult to harmonize with other table appointments or too vivid to live with continuously, are welcoming these delicate colors. The most popular is a friendly but fragile tint of yellow called topaz. Tints of rose and green which one must examine carefully in order to decide whether the color is really in the glass or merely reflected from the surroundings, are second in popularity.

Clear crystal, however, is establishing a definite place for itself. This is not the elaborate glass of a generation ago with its intricate cuttings, but shows the lovely old patterns of the eighteenth century, restrained and simple. It is in line with the revivals of Early American and French Provincial types of furnishing.

Modern Ideas

The so-called modernistic glass with its bizarre shapes and novel decorations has found a very limited market in America, due to the fact that it does not blend with the furnishings of the average home. However, refreshment sets which are brought out only occasionally offer an opportunity for high color, unusual shapes and humorous designs. Some of the imported sets are inexpensive, interesting and highly suitable with porch and garden furniture.

For formal use with the modern type of furnishings and table settings, a clear crystal with an engraved polka-dot pattern has proved very popular. Smart, simple and very attractive are the clear crystal glasses, decorated only with one's own monogram. A hand-blown glass, suitable for monogramming, is also offered in a green so evanescent that it might be clear crystal.

In stemware, except for very informal service, the goblet is again being used. The goblet with a stem of three to four inches, though not so formal and graceful as one with a longer stem, is more practical and less easily broken.

Plates and Dishes

At any season, the gleam of glass and silver lends interest and luster to the dinner table and in the warmer months crystal or delicate tints are cool and refreshing in appearance. The vogue for variety in service dishes for various courses offers an opportunity to use glass for at least the salad and dessert courses. Square glass plates have proved very popular. It is also permissible to use a glass bread and butter plate with a china service.

Women who have felt that they could afford two complete services, one in china and one in glass, have purchased dinner or luncheon sets in glass for use in the warmer months.

However, a center bowl of glass for flowers or fruit, a set of glass candlesticks, two sizes of goblets, sherbet glasses and plates for salad or dessert will furnish an adequate variety.

In choosing table glassware as well as in choosing china and linen, consideration should be given not only to the beauty of shape, design and color but also to the suitability of these when combined with other table appointments and the dining-room furnishings.

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Mrs. Zella Drake Harper

"Way back when" is a long time in almost everything except radio. That is why this young woman, Mrs. Zella Drake Harper of New York City, can claim the distinction of being a pioneer of the air. Do you remember her when she was a favorite before the microphone as the "Kiddies' Poetry Lad"? Mrs. Harper, who won distinction as Director of Hostesses at the Sesquicentennial, is active and well known in New York club circles.

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For the children, Welch's is an ideal food-beverage at meal-time or between meals. And how they love its rich flavor and fragrance! Serve Welch's as the fruit course for breakfast, luncheon and dinner. Keep a supply on hand for those hunger moments in mid-afternoon. When guests drop in treat them to this delicious, refreshing beverage-food. Many prefer it with one-third to one-half water added. Just be careful to order Welch's!

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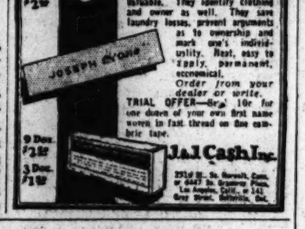

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THE HOME FORUM

The Cherry-Wood Desk

"YOU'RE the eldest son, David, and to you goes the cherry-wood desk we brought from Maryland. This is our most-prized possession, but your mother and I want you to take it and build your new home, wherever it may be, around it. Good success to you, my sons! Newton, watch that off-ox of yours. He's pulling out of his yoke. Good-by, boys. Good-by. Send us back a letter when you get there."

It was the year 1825. In the creaking large-wheeled cart, drawn by four black and white oxen, with heavy yokes over their shoulders and necks, were laden the food supplies, firearms, blankets, furniture and the few books of David Perkins. Elizabeth, his wife, her head unshaded from the morning sun of the Carolina seaboard, sat on the worn seat of the rumbling ox-cart. She wore a full-skirted gray dress, with a white collar; her rosy cheeks and ruddy-hued hair making a delightful picture against the sober gray. David, musket in sling at his saddle, ax in leather holder on the opposite side, rode ahead on his black mare.

Behind his wife followed the ox-cart of his brother, Newton. He, dark-skinned and serious, endeavored to read a book while his oxen plodded along in the wake of the others. From Newton's cart were slung cooking utensils, while, firmly lashed to the axle, was a water barrel and a blackened kettle. Newton, stamping leather heels on the foot-board, drank deeply of the air from the Atlantic, cool in the sun rays of the middle morning.

"Say, David, keep off that side road about two miles below here. Israel Loe told me that it had sunk into the swamp. We had better stay away from there with these oxen. Drive close to the ocean."

"All right, Newt. How's your load now?"

"Same as when we started. I think it'll hold."

The three home seekers stopped at noon to feed their eight oxen and their three horses. Newton's mount, which he rode occasionally to allow David a rest on the seat of his ox-cart, was fastened by a rope with David's plow horse to the back of his cart. Now the animals munched long sea-grass and oats from the bags which David had fastened to their heads. The oxen, too, lowing after their release from the yokes, tossed their heavy heads at the thickets of high grass and the constant line of tall pines.

"It will seem strange to get into new country and have to strike out for ourselves," commented Elizabeth Perkins, who was busy stirring the pot over their fire.

"Yes, 'twill, but Georgia isn't pioneer country like Kentucky and the other western lands on the Ohio. Georgia is fairly well settled and the Indians are largely traders," answered her husband, shedding his leather jacket and his broad-brimmed Carolina farmer's hat. "The ports are bringing in all sorts of foreign goods, and we can import things again from England, now that all this fussing about shipping and stolen sailors is settled. I've heard tell that the Georgia coast is almost as well organized and settled as Maryland; with plantations and farms and small industries—logging and such. Further inland are the unsettled plots of rich land and these pines, down there, are used for turpentine, rosin and tar for the numberless ships that drop in at Savannah and Brunswick. We ought to find good farmland in a piece."

The cherry-wood desk, carefully swathed in soft rags, was further wrapped in straw and covered with sacking, so that no chafing or accidental blow could harm its dull-red sheen. In shape, it was much like a spinet or harpsichord, with medium high, well-turned legs of which the cutlines decreased in circumference as they neared the floor. Its top, when closed, was remarkable for its ruddy simplicity, but when opened gave evidence of cleverly simple nooks, pigeonholes and tiny drawers unusual in their capaciousness. Dull brass rings incrusted with a foliate leaf design hung from round brass plates fastened to the cherry wood. Sturdy, plain, yet surprisingly graceful was this work of a Maryland cabinet-maker. Above all, its lovely color, ranging between a rosewood, a mahogany and a deep dark cherry, possessed a luster and a satisfying depth. Now, the desk filled the ox-cart in company with the rolled bedding, chairs, tables, beds and the assorted furnishings required for a pioneer household.

On the coastal plain of South Carolina, the three Perkins' came upon the Waccumaw River Following it for a while, they crossed it at the Georgetown mouth, where they sought rest. For the oxen it had been a journey of nearly a hundred and twenty-five miles; for the horses and humans, a slow and tedious trail.

In the stables of "The Palmetto Inn" the horses were rubbed down, fed and watered, the cattle likewise. Here, for the first time in four nights, the two men and the woman slept in proper beds of the inn. Next day, with wide eyes, they looked on the affairs of the small town where pigtailed and earringed mariners swung by in striped shirts, black leather hats and close-fitting caps; where inland farmers brought great wains loaded with produce; where lumbermen rode on the small boards of great-wheeled trucks, suspended from which were the immense-boled logs of cypress for the coastal sawmills. Small white frame cottages composed most of the town's dwellings, with a few stone houses and several shabby log cabins adding their number to the town's quota. Flowers rioted at every doorstep.

Now the plains rose to heights where hickory, elm, short-leaf pine and oak replaced the gum, cypress and water oak of the swampy lowlands. The great Santee River appeared, its northern branch requiring fording by the ox-carts and the Perkins party. But, instead, three rivermen came to the rescue and ferried the household goods across in a flat-bottomed punt, while the oxen and horses, with only their heads above the yellow waters, swam, tied behind the punt. In a few more miles the main body of the Santee came into sight, which meant another ferry and another parting with the silver in David and Newton Perkins' pockets.

Uneventful was their further journey to Charleston, the mighty city of majestic buildings, relic of the English dominion of the South and of the haughty governors of the rich Carolinas. These old mansions were surrounded by boxwood, crepe myrtle, azaleas, magnolias, and tea olive, by handsome old oaks of huge circumference. Here, where troops of "red-coats" had once paraded to the shrill tunes of fife and the boomings of drums, now appeared only sun-strewn and shade-blotted lanes of quiet. Today it was Charleston of the United States of America and the pomp of power gave place to the simple rusticity of the Carolinian fishermen, farmers, plantation owners and shipping men. Now the travelers saw the world at this water-crossroads; commerce from every port in the world to cause the Charleston trades to be spoken of in awed tones all over the new republic. And then, avoiding the lower swamps of South Carolina, they came to Savannah, another port of their home state-to-be. Then inland, over trails that were dim and almost obscured, the oxen plodded silently.

David had grown a full beard, as black as the mane of his mare, while Newton's long hair and young face made him resemble a serious-faced woman.

"I'm wondering if we'll ever get there?" remarked Elizabeth, as she mused in the firelight of a camping spot.

"Another three days and we should be in the best farming land hereabout, Burke County. Uncle John said I should ask for Reverend Kilpatrick at Big Buckhead. The community there has the best soil in Georgia, red clay, and any amount of forest for firewood and cabin building. Elizabeth, my dear, the journey is almost ended. Then we can build our home. Be patient just a few days more."

* * *

A large white frame building reared smooth sides to the morning sun. In it were four rooms, one of which, the living room, boasted a baby's crib, the cherry-wood desk, and several slatbacked rockers, also made in Maryland. On the wall hung David's little-used musket; in the crib was a quiet brown-headed baby. In the sunlight on the desk lay a paper written in fine careful letters: "I hereby convey and sell to David Perkins of Big Buckhead, Burke County, Georgia, the one hundred and forty acres in section . . ." and across from its fine hand-writing a letter addressed, "Dear Elizabeth:—Father and I received your letter by the sailing vessel 'Dorinda' and it was relayed by Mr. Doakes. It is with much happiness that we heard that you had arrived safely and are situated so well. Indeed it is fine that you and David are amongst a settlement of Marylanders; it will make the newness easier to bear. And to know that you have a son whom we have not seen . . . love and congratulations and the blessings of our dear Lord. It is cheerful to know that our quiet Newton has made such a success as a teacher. As to my cherry-wood desk, I should like to express the wish that it go to the eldest child, as long as that may be . . . it was all I had to give . . ."

The sun sank, and the cherry-wood desk rested complacently in its ruddy rays.

W. A.

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Some Mallorcan Scents and Sounds

It takes many twists and turns through the mountains to arrive at Soller, a cup lost in Mallorcan ridges, a town which, but for its sea-inlet, would be tight in the clutch of the peaks. Once there, all other points of the island seem far away; the farm-village reigns quiet and serene in its protection of high rocky summits. No motors to dodge, no factory whistles to split the public ear, no street venders to call out wares. Only a few donkey carts, which take pains to keep out of the way, and chars-à-bancs coming from Palma and Valldemosa to move carefully through the narrow lanes.

It is music to hear the soft tap of donkey feet on the dirt road, more music still to hear the tread of sheep and goats as they pass at daylight and return before sunset. The goats, under the leadership of the old ones who hurry in the front row, scurry along in a brown heap; but the sheep move more carefully, keeping in view their way-shower, who appears to feel the dignity of her position and never abandons a fast walk. She moves sweetly ahead with half-closed eyes, looking neither to right nor left, and the others keep a respectful distance.

Another sort of music is that of the stream that flows through the town. It whirs and purrs in dry weather, and, if one be near enough, the frogs serenade each other, making drowsy solos and choruses when the rain comes down, that is best of all; for the stream becomes a torrent that lulls those fortunate enough to live near into delicious repose—a repose all the deeper because of a sense of security and safety. Birds, which I had almost believed were becoming extinct, have collected an orchestra and are always in training for an impromptu concert. The linnet and thrush which I have not heard since childhood begin before the sun, their tones liquid and fluent, stirring the air ever so gently and lightly.

The presence of closed shutters in all the homes suggests that a siesta extends throughout the day. Sollerites draw their blinds together, they say, to keep out winter cold and summer heat. Be that as it may, nature and animal life are sedately alive all day, but mountains begin to awaken at dusk. Houses one by one light candles or lamps and the beams, twinkling in the darkness, come and go silently. These are peasant homes, lost in olive groves, often hidden during the day. The lights do not last long, for Sollerites go early to bed. One by one the windows become dark and the mountains sink into a black heap, providing a good background for the moon that creeps from star to star.

Country lanes are generally between stone walls that separate orchards and fields of grain. Wandering through the lanes, there is no sound of activity or sight of people; this is a part of Mallorca and above all of Soller, where vegetation is ever green, even though the peaks be grim and gray. In early spring almond blossoms perfume the roads, making one feel that a snowstorm was in progress with the snowflakes settling only on the trees. Glancing over hills at other times, the scene gives the impression that bolts and bolts of drifting pink mousseline have fallen on tree limbs.

There are hedges and hedges of fruit trees; the quince which blossoms late furnishes a real thicket. It is nice to linger between rows and not only to inhale the fragrance, but to feel the perfection of the trimming. For the quince has a way of daintily touching and splashing rather than covering a tree with blossoms. The olive bloom, which has come last of all others, is most fragile and hides its small flower behind leaves. With its grotesque trunk and monster roots, the olive shows what it is capable of in decorating and "feathering" its branches.

The orange tree, which never stops flowering and perfuming the air, even though it may have gold and green fruit on the same limb, is also most lovely in its sprouts of pink buds and wide-open white petals. Not only is the picture that orchards express exactly right, but one feels the wonderful harmony that pervades forest and field—an unpaintable beauty that constantly repeats itself.

Each house has a garden, if not in front, then in back, and the plot may be viewed through the door which stands always open. There is a sense of home in these gardens, although a majority are unpretentious and tiny. After foreign eye has been trained to systematic beds with plants fixed for effect, with scarcely a blade of grass in sight, to see all families of roses living together, some branches trailing the ground, some trying to climb chimneys or walls; to see geraniums clustering about a tamaris and joining hands about it; to see heliotrope leaving a fence to mount a palm trunk; to see hollyhocks and phlox outvying each other in the dye of their petals—it is a feast for the eye, making one feel that flowers ought to be allowed wherever they will.

These old-fashioned gardens are nature's own. She uses color lustily and with abandon, not only with blooms, but with leaf and plant; for the number of greens crowded together is such that no artist could find paint for so many in his tubes. Undergrowth is one of the features which these personal gardens most seek; since it makes a strong and becoming background for the brilliantly colored flowers and for the scrubby things that insist upon being part of the picture.

L. R.

Song of the Lapidary

Cinnabar and marcasite,
Tourmaline and jade,
Amethysts and malachite,
Gorgeously arrayed—

Lapis stones, deeply blue
As the dreaming sea,
Diamonds with points of flame,
Onyx mystery;

Buried in the rocky earth,
Waiting for my hand—
I will cut and polish them;
Set them, strand by strand.

Cinnabar and marcasite,
Jade and tourmaline,
Amethysts and malachite,
To adorn a Queen!

ELEANOR ALLEN.

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

"Shin Bone Alley," Bermuda. From a Charcoal Drawing by Monroe North

THE classic tale of the man who cut up his old well to make fence post holes recalls to memory the method used by Bermudians to build their quaint homes.

On the coral isle (or isles, Bermuda being a group of islands) the cellars are cut out, rather than dug, and the blocks of cream-colored coral are used to make walls, placed like oversized bricks. Thick coral shingles, too, are cut in this way. The coral blocks are composed of grains a little coarser than salt and the blocks seem to harden with age. In St. George's Town are many coral houses in the neighborhood of three hundred and fifty years old.

Native juniper, a variety of cedar found only in Bermuda and Jerusalem, supply the material for beams, floors, window casements and other parts where coral cannot be utilized. The wood, apparently, is not as lasting as the coral, and the wooden parts of houses often have to be rebuilt. The beams in many houses, hard to replace, cannot retain their structural integrity much longer.

The native homes in Bermuda are usually tinted some soft color: pink, yellow, green or sometimes blue. Often the colors are combined ingeniously. The coloring matter has a tendency to flake off after a season or two, and this, together with the inevitable fading, tends to produce a lovely effect. The roofs are whitewashed often, as they provide the only means of securing water for drinking and other purposes. There are no wells in Bermuda, at least none which yield water without a trace of salt. Each house has its own cistern.

"How often does it rain in Bermuda?" we once asked.

"Just often enough to keep the cisterns full," was the diplomatic reply from a Negro who was proud of Bermuda weather and likewise a good advertiser.

The old saying, "When it rains, it pours," might have originated in Bermuda. It does that there, often with little warning and to the consternation of unprepared tourists and others. The sky does not always cloud up gradually to cast a shadow of the coming event, but is full of large, wet clouds—floating reservoirs, the Bermudians call them—which spring a leak often at a most inopportune time. It is not at all unusual for our umbrella to keep sun and rain off simultaneously.

But when the shower (a polite word) has passed, we are more than compensated for such a trifle as a drenching. The sun dries us out and likewise produces for our pleasure a wonderful effect when it touches the rain-soaked environment. Pools of water in the streets, soon to be completely gone, dried by the sun or percolated into the absorbent coral ground, reflect the deep blue sky now above us. The houses have taken on a new tone, a darker tone, stained by the moisture. The colors, pink, yellow, green or blue, on the walls are bright now. The roofs, unless recently whitewashed, have taken on a moss-green hue. Every thing is fresh. The juniper trees are a bright green, a shade yet to be found in any paint box. The flowers look as if they had just reached the zenith of their bloom.

Over the coral roadway, the trees and buildings now cast their transparent shadows. But we still need an umbrella, because the gentle breeze is helping to dry the trees. We'll get another shower if we walk under them. A million little diamonds of moisture cause everything to sparkle, but within an hour the sun will have vanquished them and all will be dry again.

Bůh je naším zaměstnavatelem

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

NA POČÁTKU byla to Mysl, tvůrčí Princip, která promluvila a stvoření se objevilo; a toto dokonalé a úplné stvoření je dosud neporušeno. V Kazateli čteme, "Znám, že cokoli činí Bůh, to trvá na věky; nemůže se k tomu nic přidati, ani od toho cos odjíti." Myslete, co znamená uznávati Boha, nekonečnou Mysl jako řídicí, vedoucí, božskou přítomnost, nám přístupnou při všech našich denních záležitostech a zkušenostech, a v každé hodině! Božská Mysl ví vše co má býti známo, vše co je pravdivé, vše co existuje; a tato Mysl je naše k zobrazení neb vyslovení.

Může se vyskytnouti otázka, Jak můžeme věděti kdy na nás Mysl mluví? Mysl je vždy vyslovena v ideách. V "Miscellaneous Writings" (Smíšené Spisy), str. 306, 307, pod ohlavením "Andělé," Mrs. Eddy napsala, "Bůh dává vám Své duchovní ideje a ony pak vám dají denní zásoby. Nikdy nežádejte pro zítřek; je dost, že božská Láska je vždyprítomnou pomocí; a když čekáte, nikdy nepochybujíce, budete míti vše, co potřebujete každou chvíli."

Může se klásti otázka, kterak duchovní idea může někomu dáti denní zásoby. Užijme práci umělce za ilustraci. Když je jeho vědomí naplněno dobrými, pravdivými a milujícími myšlenkami, oč více krásy zří všude kolem sebe; neboť krása je vlastnost Boha vyslovená mnohonásobnými způsoby. Cítí novou iniciativu, čerstvé nadšení, větší schopnost zobraziti na plátně ony vlastnosti tak jasně mu zjevené. Iniciativa, nadšení, okamžité pochopení, postřehnutí, schopnost a vytrvalost jsou božské,—vlastnosti neb ideje Mysli; a ony umělcovi umožňují vytvořiti lepší dílo.

Jak nadherné je věděti, že pravý účel práce každého dne bude nám objasněn, když naslouchámе, abychom slyšeli Bohův hlas, takto hostice anděly, kterým, praví pisatel Žalmů, bylo přikázáno o nás, aby nás střežili na všech cestách našich!

Když naše práce je dobře vykonaná ve věrné poslušnosti k účelům božské Mysli, její dobro potrvá. Mojžíšovi bylo řečeno, aby udělal všechny věci podle vzoru jemu ukazaného na hoře. Potřebujeme následovati Mojžíšova příkladu a často se vynésti k hoře do povýšeného a vnímavého stavu myšlenky, abychom si byli vědomi přítomnosti Boha a naší součednotnosti (at-one-ment) s Ním. Potřebujeme naslouchati pozorněji nebeskému vzkazu Ducha, který lze slyšeti když vyločujeme z našeho vědomí nesoulad a zmatek hmotných sugescí, pochybností a bázně.

Někteří lidé se mohou diviti jak někdo může anděly hostiti a slyšeti božské ideje když plně pracuje v obchodě nebo vede stroj v továrně. Což ale stále nemyslíme na něco? Jisté je, že to děláme v každé chvíli v které bdíme; a podle Křesťanské Vědy, dobré myšlenky jsou vzkazy neb andělé Boha. Tedy to, co máme střežiti jsou naše myšlenky; máme nahraditi zlé dobrými, nespokojené vděčnými, kritické laskavými, odsuzující milujícími, netrpělivé trpělivými. Takto činíce, zachováme si postavení rovnováhy, které jisté se stane vlivem pro dobro v každé úřadovně, v každém obchodu neb místě činnosti.

Poctivost, spravedlnost, moudrost, nestrannost jsou, některé z vlastností Božích, které můžeme všichni pěstovati, a ony v zápětí přinesou neobeskost a milující ohled na jiné. Kdokoliv hostí tyto duševní hosty je uznáván za spravedlivého zaměstnavatele, váženého zaměstnance, příjemného spolupracovníka. Zůstávejte klidným a nechte Boha ovládati myšlenku a čin, je dobré heslo pro denní potřebu.

V božím království, kde Láska, božská Mysl, je jedinou inteligencí, autoritou a mocí, vše je harmonické a všechny časy jsou dobré časy. V oblasti skutečného bytí není to, čemu se říká zlé časy, neboť tam veškeré dobro je universálně vyslovováno a projevováno. Držíce se božského fakta, že Bůh je náš život, budeme se radovati z dokazování krokem po kroku, že naše žití je zabezpečené a je "velice dobré." Aby se nám to podařilo, musíme uznati Boha jako jediný pramen naší zásoby všeho, čeho je potřeba; a to musíme dělati bez ohledu na cesty, kterými dobro nás může dosáhnouti. V Bibli čteme laskavá slova Bóze k Rut, která na jeho poli sbírala klasy, "Odplatiž tobě Hospodin za skutek tvůj, a budiž mzda tvá dokonalá od Hospodina Boha Izraelského, ponévadž jsi přišla, abys pod křídly jeho doufala."

Radujme se, že přebýváme v království Božím, kde dobro je svrchované, kde Mysl je jediný zaměstnavatel a vládce člověka. Její podobnosti; kde zásoba stačí požadavku; kde není nedostatek, omezení, neb nezaměstnanost, neboť všechny děti Boha jsou šťastně zaměstnané vyslovováním Mysli. Zde nyní každý den lze uznávati za den Boží, za úrodný den, plný dobrých myšlenek a dobrých prací, které oslavují Boha a požehnávají lidstvo.

God is Our Employer

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE beginning it was Mind, the creative Principle, which spoke, and creation appeared; and this perfect and complete spiritual creation is still intact. In Ecclesiastes we read, "Whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever: nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it." Think what it means to recognise God, infinite Mind, as the directing, guiding divine presence, available to us in all our daily, hourly affairs and experiences! Divine Mind knows all there is to be known, all that is true, all that exists; and this Mind is ours to reflect or express.

The question may arise, How may we know when Mind speaks to us? Mind is always expressed in ideas. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 306, 307), under the title "Angels," Mrs. Eddy has written: "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for to-morrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment."

It may be asked how a spiritual idea can give one daily supplies. Let us use the work of an artist in illustration. When his consciousness is filled with good, true, loving thoughts, how much more of beauty he beholds all around him; for beauty is a quality of God expressed in manifold ways. He feels new initiative, fresh inspiration, greater ability to portray on his canvas the qualities so clearly revealed to him. Initiative, inspiration, intuition, perception, ability, and perseverance are divine,—qualities or ideas of Mind; and they enable the artist to bring out more perfect work.

How glorious to know that the true purpose for each day's work will be made plain to us as we listen for God's voice, thus entertaining angels, which, the Psalmist says, have been given charge over us to keep us in all our ways!

When our work is well done, in faithful obedience to the purposes of divine Mind, its good endures. Moses was told to make all things according to the pattern showed to him in the mount. We need to emulate Moses' example, and frequently rise to the mount, to an exalted and receptive state of thought, in order that we may feel conscious of God's presence and of our at-one-ment with Him. We need to listen more closely to the heavenly message of Spirit, which can be heard as we exclude from our consciousness the discord and confusion of material suggestions, doubts, and fears.

Some may wonder how one can entertain angels and hear divine ideas when busy working in a store or operating a machine in a factory. Yet, are we not always thinking something? We certainly are doing so every waking moment; and, according to Christian Science, good thoughts are God's messages or angels. Then, what we need to watch is our thoughts, substituting good ones for evil ones, grateful for dissatisfied, kind for critical, loving for condemning, patient for impatient. So doing, we shall maintain an attitude of poise that is sure to be an influence for good in any office, store, or place of business.

Honesty, justice, wisdom, impartiality, are some of the Godlike qualities which we may all cultivate; and they bring in their train unselfishness and loving consideration for others. Anyone who entertains these mental guests is found to be a just employer, a valued employee, an amiable fellow worker. Keep calm, and let God govern thought and action, is a good motto for daily use.

In God's kingdom, where Love, divine Mind, is the only intelligence, authority, and power, all is harmonious, and all times are good times. In the realm of real being there is no such thing as hard times, for there all of good is being universally expressed and manifested. As we hold to the divine fact that God is our Life, we shall also rejoice in proving step by step that our living is secure, and is "very good." In order to succeed in this, we must recognize God as the one source of supply of all that is needed; and this we must do without regard to the channel through which good may reach us. In the Bible we read the kindly words of Boaz to Ruth, who was gleaning in his field, "The Lord recompense thy work, and a full reward be given thee of the Lord God of Israel, under whose wings thou art come to trust."

Let us rejoice that we dwell within the kingdom of God, where good is supreme, where Mind is the only employer and governor of man, His likeness; where supply meets demand; where there is no lack, limitation, or unemployment, for all God's offspring are happily occupied expressing the divine Mind. Here and now, each day is to be seen as the Lord's day, a fruitful day, full of good thoughts and good works which glorify God and bless mankind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Clovelly

The boats are moored; the nets are
spread to dry;
The patient, panniered donkeys patter by,
As all day long they beat the cobble-stones
To music of high-sounding xylophones.

Seen from below, the houses hang in air,
Bowered in verdure where the fuchsias flare
A wealth of color, everywhere displayed,
On terrace, balcony and balustrade.

The lime-washed cottages, all spotless white,
The climbing rose and ivy-vine invite
To spread themselves and wave and cling to throw
Their branches over sill and portico.

The stone-stepped streets, for those who would aspire,
Lead up, and up, and up and ever higher,
Like ladders planted in a quaint device,
To reach this little, lovely earthly Paradise.

Salt on their lips and sea-mist in their hair,
The men are sturdy and the women fair;
Their ways are simple and their lives are free,
The cliffs their home; their harvest field the sea.

DONALD BAIN.

On Midsummer Eve

It was Midsummer Eve when I reached the cabin. The swift stream stretched away in the moonlight like silvered velvet, and the leaves of the sweet gums and the swamp maples made a dim, green web along its banks.

Overhead, some bird which I could not identify gave a strange, wild cry and repeated it a few seconds later a great distance away, showing how fast it was flying through the black-violet sky above.

The shadows of the waving trees made a fretted, magical pattern on the smooth surface of the water. A pine-barren pickerel frog, all emerald and gold and purple-black, snored, and some other frogs unknown to me gave a couple of loud, startling notes which sounded like the clapping of two boards together. Then suddenly, in the distance, the stressed, hurried notes of a whippoorwill pealed through the darkness to be answered by one close to the cabin. Over and over and over again those birds of the night repeated their triple notes with a little click after each one, hurrying as if they feared to be interrupted before they could finish. As the wild, sweet melody thrilled through the darkness, it seemed to me as if the moonlight itself had been set to music. When it stopped, the lonely waste land lay still as sleep. Then, as the full moon climbed the sky, from far-away bogs and gold-green pools came the clear voices of late hylas, like tangled chimes of tiny silver bells.

When they stopped for breath, the wood frogs, as if they had waited for that moment, burst out into a perfect pandemonium of honking, quacking notes. . . .

When at last the clamor of the frogs stopped as suddenly as it had begun, I left my bag in the cabin and in the moolight hurried down a winding path which led through a little dip in the soft yellow grass where, not fifty yards from my porch, the wild deer bed in winter. Just at the edge of this hollow I found a clump of the flowers which I had hoped to see. . . . Red, gold, ivory-white, and pale green, they grew from a mass of hollow, crimson-streaked leaves filled with clear water, and I knelt down in the moonlight to revel in the beauty of the pitcher plants, which I had not seen in blossom for three long years.

The sight of them brought to my mind another discovery that I had made the day when last I found them blossoming, and I followed the path until it wound through tussocks of ochre-colored grass. Parting their stems, I searched through several without finding anything. Then, as I came to the last tussock of all, a tiny bird slipped away like a shadow, giving an alarm note sharp as the clicking of two pebbles together. Before me in the moonlight showed a deep nest of woven grass containing four rose-white eggs blotched with brown at the larger end and showing in the moonlight like pearls in a casket of tawny gold. Here and there through the fabric of the nest were woven dry leaves, the field mark of the nest of the Maryland yellow-throat, who wears a black domino and has a song that sounds like "witchery, witchery, witchery." As always, when I leaned down to study more closely the exquisite little eggs in their beautiful setting, I had the feeling that I had come upon treasure-trove, such as he must experience who unearths a crock of gold or stumbles upon a chest of doubloons.—SAMUEL SCOVILLE JR., in "Wild Honey."

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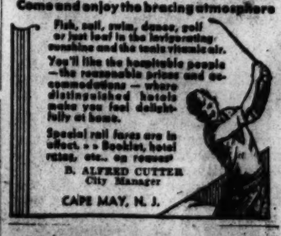
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AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

ADMITTEDLY the most forward-looking step taken by railways in many years—air-cooling of train equipment—is expanding rapidly. The Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines have three diners air-cooled in their St. Louis-Dallas service on the Texas Special. These are appropriately named for pioneers in Texas history—Sam Houston, David Crockett, and James Bowie.

No device added to trains is more conducive to increasing travel than this innovation which, last year, was developed by the Santa Fe in a diner on the Chief (Chicago-Los Angeles) and the Baltimore & Ohio, in a diner, and in sleepers parked for occupancy at Mt. Royal Station, Baltimore. This year, the B. & O. has converted an entire train—coaches, diner, observation and parlor cars—for air-conditioning, this being the fast Columbian. between New York, Baltimore and Washington. All diners in the same railroad's Capitol and National Limiteds, between New York-Washington and Chicago and St. Louis, are to be air-cooled, as are sleepers parked at stations in New York, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Akron and Chicago. The Pennsylvania is planning thus to equip a diner.

That terminals might be similarly equipped is evident. Sending passengers on a journey in a comfortable manner builds good will at the start. Stations having low-roofed waiting rooms, notably the Union Station in Chicago, would benefit particularly by such an innovation.

Air Competition

Reports at Newark Airport for a recent month denote approximately $104,000 worth of business diverted from railroads, indicating the potentialities of air competition. The port handled 8300 passengers. As the average air journey is 250 miles, the revenue at 5 cents a mile can readily be figured. The Ludington Line (New York-Washington) carried the bulk of the business, with 4500 passengers; Colonial Air Transport (New York-Boston) followed, with 1900.

The Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., to the west, was further down the list, with less than 300 passengers. It is easily possible to estimate the actual loss per railroad in these figures. The Boston line, in competition with the New Haven Railroad, cost that carrier $20,000. The Ludington Line and the Transcontinental compete with the Pennsylvania (which sells tickets for them, however, due to a reported 10 per cent stock interest in the latter and a supposed investment in the other). The combined operations of these two air routes cost the Pennsylvania and, to a slight extent, other parallel railroads, approximately $50,000 rail revenues for the month.

In the course of a year, such loss in passenger traffic can exceed $500,000 to this one railroad, on the basis indicated above. Air traffic is increasing, thus denoting the serious implications to all railroads in this intensive competition aloft.

Rail Travel in Europe

A series of all-inclusive rail tours through Europe are offered by the Regent Travel Service, 87 Regent Street, London, these having one of the continental capitals as their objectives. Significant in the brochure describing them is the comprehensive basis of the tours, in which rail and water fares, reservations for seats and berths, hotel, meals, motor sight-seeing trips and transfer from stations to hotels, are included. The thought of similar rail tours in the United States, on a scale which would be actually "all-expense" such as these in Europe, is suggested by the enterprise of the British travel promoters.

New Locomotives

The New Haven Railroad is receiving 10 new electric locomotives during th summer from the General Electric Company. These units will haul 15 Pullman cars of 80 tons each and are 77 feet in length, weighing 200 tons each. They have a speed of 70 miles per hour. They are equipped with contacts permitting operating by 11,000-volt overhead wires into the Pennsylvania Terminal, or 600-volt third-rail system into the Grand Central Terminal in New York.

Summary of Tours

Listing the 10 most interesting tours on its line, the New York office of the Northern Pacific Railway has prepared an effective letter-size brochure showing the schedule, rates and pertinent data for each independent trip in a manner making for ready analysis and comparison. This includes tours from New York to Yellowstone National Park ranging from slightly more than $200 for the trip to circle tours of the West, costing upward of $600. This line also is combining western trips with water voyages over the Great Lakes between Buffalo and Duluth, by the Great Lakes Transit Corporation, on through rates and schedules.

Of Interest to Travelers

The Southern Pacific has shortened the running time of the Sunset Limited 30 minutes from San Francisco to Los Angeles, and the Lark has been quickened 15 minutes in the same run. All drawing-rooms and compartments in Southern Pacific trains from San Francisco to Chicago by various routes will be on the north, or shady, side of trains, cars being pointed in this direction for that purpose, this being in line with the methods long obtaining on the New York Central, where all room cars are pointed so that the rooms will be on the Hudson River side of the train, east and westbound.

Boston-Cincinnati and Louisville-Boston sleepers via the New Haven-Pennsylvania-Louisville & Nashville have been discontinued.

Indians in full regalia will meet Northern Pacific trains at Mandan, N. D., "where the West begins," this season as heretofore. The Indians, with their squaws and papooses, form a colorful picture during the wait of the North Coast Limited at Mandan, performing dances and other forms of entertainment.

The Queen and Crescent Limited of the Southern Railway will be expedited between Cincinnati and New Orleans, leaving the former point at 10 p. m., arriving at New Orleans at 8:35 p. m. next evening. Copies of The Christian Science Monitor are carried in this train in each direction, as well as in the trains of several lines mentioned above.

The Rock Island Lines recently completed a line to Galveston at a cost of $10,000,000, giving it entrance to an important Gulf Coast port. The line will be jointly operated with the Burlington, which spent an equal amount on it.

ALASKAN TOWNS KEPT AS AIRPORTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JUNEAU, Alaska—Mr. J. C. McBride, collector of customs for Alaska, has been notified by the United States Commissioner of Customs that both Ketchikan and Juneau will be retained as airports. Their designation as such was made a year ago and they are the only ones in the Territory.

The Alaska-Washington Airways, which operates seaplanes in southeastern Alaska, are advocating additional entries at Wrangell and Skagway. The companies frequently have business which takes their planes into the British Yukon Territory from Skagway and the Stikine country, northern British Columbia, from Wrangell. Under the present régime special permission must be obtained when necessary to enter Canada at either Ketchikan or Juneau, which often causes both delay and inconvenience.

TROOPS SENT TO END RIOT IN INDIAN STATE

BOMBAY, July 16 (AP)—The Evening News of India reported today that serious riots occurred at Pudukkotai, capital of the State of Pudukkotai, yesterday.

A large mob attacked public offices, the reports said, and set several fires. Overpowering the police and military, the mob stormed the jail, released all the prisoners and attacked the residence of the President of the Council Administration. Troops were dispatched from Trichinopoly this morning to keep order. It was reported the trouble was stirred up by rowdy elements, ostensibly in protest against a proposal to increase property taxes.

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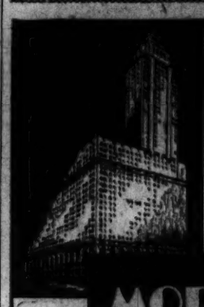

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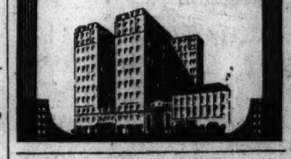

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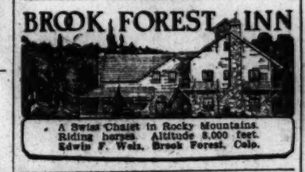

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ROOMS, with bath (formerly $3.00 and $4.00).....$2.50 and $3.00
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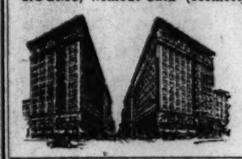

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A Clean and Modern Auto Court
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MARKET DRIFTS WITHIN NARROW PRICE GROOVE

Rails Outstanding Strong Spot—General Tone at Close Firm

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—The stock market made rather listless efforts to rally today, and closed with a generally firm tone.

An upturn in the morning, and again in the afternoon, were substantially reduced by fresh selling, but trading throughout the day was dull, the day's transfers falling well below 1,500,000 shares.

Rails were on outstanding strong spot, such issues as Atchison, New Haven, Missouri Pacific, Southern Pacific and Union Pacific gaining about 2 to 5 points.

Price changes generally were narrow.

Rails were also fairly firm, with Norfolk & Western rising 3 points. Radio, Chrysler and Woolworth advanced moderately. American Telephone pushed up more than 2 points, then lost much of its gain. United States Steel and American Can fluctuated narrowly and uncertainly.

With domestic news still reflecting midsummer quiet, the stock market was without important impetus. Considerable interest was shown in banking circles over the report that the French propose a credit of $500,000,000 to the Reich, to be guaranteed by customs.

It is pointed out here that both the Dawes and Young plan bonds were guaranteed by customs, and considerable doubt was expressed over the feasibility of placing another mortgage upon the German customs revenues. All in all, street bankers were somewhat dubious over the somewhat fragmentary reports available as to the proposal.

Reichsbank's Resources Drop

The Reichsbank's weekly statement, for the period ended July 15, bore striking testimony to the drain upon its resources. It showed a loss of some $75,000,000 in foreign exchange and gold for the week, and reduction of the reserve ratio to 35.8 per cent.

The cutting of the legal reserve from 40 to 30 per cent, therefore, does not leave any large margin of protection. It is understood, however, that with the drastic measures taken to check the flight of capital, the bank has been gradually accumulating foreign exchange, and strengthening its position.

Failure of negotiations for renewal of the international nitrate sales cartel was reflected in a sharp reduction in prices of sulphate of ammonia, and cuts in other chemicals were expected. Some selling appeared in Allied Chemical stock as a result.

It was reported in the copper trade that offerings of metal at 7¾ cents had virtually disappeared, leaving a flat price of 8 cents. Little immediate prospect of a sustained rise in the red metal is seen, however, barring a successful curtailment of production agreement.

The weekly mercantile reviews reiterated remarks about midsummer quiet. Retail trade, however, was believed to be holding about equal to a year ago.

Bonds Irregularly Higher

The bond market moved ahead irregularly today in moderate trading.

Activity in German obligations was somewhat reduced and their gains were smaller than yesterday. The better tone of the foreign group indicated improved confidence in conditions abroad.

Strength in public utility and industrial issues was almost uniform but gains among them were usually fractional. American & Foreign Power 5s, North American 5s of 1961, Postal Telegraph 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, American Smelting 5s, International Match 5s, Goodyear 5s, Western Electric 5s and Shell Union Oil 5s gained fractions. A few rails advanced also.

The Cincinnati Union Terminal Company has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue and sell 4½ per cent first mortgage series B bonds and an equal amount of short-term notes, which would bear not more than 6 per cent and would be sold at par.

United States Government obligations were unusually dull.

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN, July 17—The Reichsbank condensed statement (in marks, 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	July 15,'31	July 7,'31
Gold reserves	1,366,100	1,421,800
Foreign currencies resvr	124,400	370,900
Bills of exch and checks	2,676,000	2,595,000
Advances	386,000	224,800
Reichsbank circulation	4,161,800	4,111,300
Ratio of gold and foreign currencies to notes	35.8%	43.8%
Bank rate	10%	7%

BROKERS' LOANS DECREASE

WASHINGTON, July 17—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City decreased $25,000,000 during the week ended July 15 to a total of $1,430,000,000. This compares with $1,455,000,000 last week, with the low of $1,406,000,000 on June 24 and with $3,243,000,000 on July 16, 1930.

REICHSBANK'S COVERAGE OFF

BERLIN, July 17 (AP)—A Reichsbank statement dated July 15 and published today gives the bank's gold and bullion $341,523,000 and devisen (foreign exchange) $31,091,750, representing deductions of $13,916,000 and $61,655,000 respectively as compared with the previous week. The gold and devisen coverage of paper circulation is given as 35.8 per cent.

CELOTEX SHOWING PROFIT

B. G. Dahlberg, president of the Celotex Company, said that notwithstanding the current reduced volume of sales as compared with a year ago, operations of the company during the last three months have shown a substantial profit. He attributed this chiefly to operating economies and "rigid control of expenses."

GULF STATES HAS LOSS

Gulf States Steel Corporation reported net loss of $520,684 for the first half year, compared with loss of $3537 in the first six months of 1930. In the second quarter net loss was $303,643, compared with net loss of $98,439 a year ago.

AIR EXPRESS CUTS RATES

LOS ANGELES, July 17—Air fares over Western Air Express Corporation between Los Angeles and San Diego will be reduced at once to $5 one way and $9.50 a round trip from $7.75 one way and $14.73 round trip.

COPPER COMPANIES TO MERGE

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Directors of Phelps Dodge Corporation and Calumet & Arizona Mining Company have agreed upon terms of a consolidation, subject to approval of the stockholders.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—Consols for money today were 60. De Beers was 3⅛; Rand Mines, 2¾. Money was 1½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 2⅞@2¼ per cent; three months, 2⅝ per cent.

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 17	Last July 16
14⅛	3¼	..	Abitibi Pw & P	700	4¼	4	4	4⅛
82	15	..	Abitibi pf	100	18	18	18	18
38½	25	..	Abraham & Str	400	33	33	33	..
23⅛	11¼	1	Adams Express	300	13¾	13	13⅜	14⅛
11¾	4	..	Advance Rumely	100	18	18	18	..
100¾	78¾	3	Air Reduction	3400	79¾	78½	79¾	78½
30⅛	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	7900	15¾	14⅝	14¾	14⅞
8½	5	..	Albany PW Pap	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
13⅜	4½	..	Alleghany Corp	300	7⅝	7	7	8⅛
88½	14	5½	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	28	26	27	26
162¾	102¾	8	Allied Chem	4600	119¾	115½	118	118¾
42⅜	18⅜	2	Allis Chalmers	400	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	24
18⅛	8	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	..
32	15½	3	Amerada	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
39¾	11⅛	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	17	17	17	..
17⅞	7	..	Am Beet Sug pf	140	13	13	13	..
12⅝	5⅝	..	Am Brown Boveri	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
120¾	103¼	3†	Am Can	22400	108	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
86	58¼	7	Am Car & F pf	110	64	63¾	64	64⅛
43⅜	15	..	Am Chain	200	18	18	18	..
88	67	7	Am Chain pf	100	75	75	75	..
48⅝	33½	3†	Am Chicle	400	43	43	43	41
51¾	31½	..	Am & For Pow	42800	30½	29¾	29¾	29¼
79⅛	48½	..	Am & For Pw 2p	200	53	51	51	50
8	1⅝	..	Am Hide & L	400	6⅜	6	6⅜	6½
30	10½	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	28½	28	28	27½
31⅝	18¼	3	Am Ice	300	23½	22½	22½	22
26	9¼	..	Am International	400	14⅛	14	14¼	13⅝
1¼	⅛	..	Am La France	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
30¾	13¾	..	Am Locomotive	100	17½	17½	17½	17⅝
7	2	..	Am Mach & Met	400	2⅝	2½	2⅝	..
23¾	8½	..	Am Metal	100	11⅜	10⅝	11⅜	9⅝
64⅞	30⅝	1	Am Pwer & Lt	1300	38½	35⅝	36¾	35
102	60	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	91⅜	90⅝	90⅝	..
85	74	5	Am P&L pf sta	300	74½	74	74	..
21½	11⅛	.60	Am Radiator	400	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13
37⅜	15½	..	Am Rolling Mill	1300	22	21¼	21¾	21¾
66	45	5	Am Safety Razor	100	48½	48½	48½	..
42	28	5	Am Shipbuilding	10	38	38	38	..
58½	24⅜	2	Am Smelt & Ref	1900	35	33¼	33¼	33⅞
11½	2¾	..	Am Solvents pf	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
31¼	11⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	18	18	18	15¾
48¼	37	2½†	Am Stores	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	..
60	42	5	Am Sugar Ref	500	56⅞	55¾	56⅝	55
108½	96	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	105¼	105¼	105¼	..
201¾	156½	9	Am Tel & Tel	5300	177¾	176½	178¾	175¾
105	58	8	Am TypeFinders	100	64	6	64	..
80¾	40⅜	3	Am Wat W&E	1400	47½	47	47½	46
79	38	3	Am WW&E ct	100	43	43	43	..
11⅞	5¼	..	Am Woollen	700	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	6
39½	20½	..	Am Woollen pf	1300	31½	29½	30⅝	28¾
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	12800	28½	25½	25½	25½
18	8	..	Archer Daniels	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
72	32	7	Armour Del pf	200	48	48	48	..
4½	1½	..	Armour Ill A	300	2½	2	2⅛	..
2⅞	1	..	Armour Ill B	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
83	80	7	ArlCoom Corp pf	350	80½	80½	80½	..
½	⅛	..	Asso Apparel rts	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
29⅝	16¼	2½	Asso Dry Goods	400	19¼	18¾	18⅝	19
203⅜	133¾	10	Atchison T&SF	1200	180¾	180¼	180⅜	156¼
23⅜	11⅞	1	Atl Refining	400	15⅞	15	15⅛	14⅞
13½	7	..	Atlas Stores	400	8	7¾	7¾	..
295½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	4600	171¾	117	168	167½
5	2	..	Auto Sales pf	10	3½	3½	3½	..

—B—

27⅞	6¼	..	Baldwin Loco	400	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13¼
87⅞	43½	5*	Balt & Ohio	1800	56½	55¼	55⅝	56¼
45⅞	24½	1¼	Balt & Ohio pf	100	72	72	72	..
14½	6	..	Barnsdall A	500	8	8	8	7⅞
81	53½	4	Beatrice Cream	400	59¼	58⅞	58⅞	58¾
111	106	7	Beatrice Cr pf	200	110¼	110¼	110¼	..
62	44½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	300	52⅝	52½	52½	..
80¾	75¼	4.13	Belg Nat Rys npf	300	76	76	76	75¾
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	6100	21¼	20¾	20½	20⅜
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	300	37¾	37½	37¾	36½
70⅜	38½	4	*Bethlehem Steel	7050	45¾	44¼	44¼	45½
123⅞	96¾	7	Beth Steel pf	100	108	108	108	108¼
29	16	1½	Blaw Knox	200	19	19	19	..
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	600	33¾	33½	35⅜	..
76½	47	3†	Borden	4500	57⅞	56⅞	57	56¾
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	700	19¼	19	19¼	18½
22¾	8¼	1½†	Briggs Mfg	1300	12¾	12⅜	12½	12
69¾	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	300	61	60	61	60¾
129⅜	99	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	109½	109½	109½	107½
13½	3⅜	..	Brown Shoe	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
9½	1	..	Bruns Terminal	300	6¼	5	6¼	..
20⅞	11¾	1	Bucyrus Erie	300	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
114	105	7	Bucyrus E pf	40	106	106	106	..
34⅞	20½	2½	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	23½	23½	23½	..
5⅝	3½	..	Budd Mfg	300	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	35	..	Budd Mfg pf	40	40	40	40	40
13	7½	..	Budd Wheel	400	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼
32¼	19⅛	1	Burroughs Add	400	24½	23	24½	23¼
2⅝	1⅛	..	Butte Coo & Zinc	1300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
1¾	¾	..	Butte & Superior	100	1	1	1	1⅛
69¾	23⅜	..	Byers	42	32¾	31⅜	31⅝	31½

—C—

43⅜	23½	..	Calumet & Ariz	1900	41¼	40½	41	39½
45	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	400	40⅜	39	40⅜	38¾
45⅞	24⅛	1¼	Canadian Pacific	1300	28¾	28¼	28½	26½
92	85	..	Caro Clinch & O	60	88	88	88	..
131½	59½	6	Case Thresh	24700	75¼	72¼	72¾	73½
116	95	7	Case Thresh pf	30	98¼	98¼	98¼	..
52½	21¼	3	Cterpillar Trac	100	24½	24½	24½	23½
24⅞	17⅛	1½	Central Aguirre	300	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	21¾
30¼	14	1	Cerro de Pasco	2000	17⅞	16¼	17½	16½
7¼	2¼	..	Certain-Teed	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
54⅛	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	200	36¼	36⅛	36½	35
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	3300	35½	34¼	34½	34
2¾	⅜	..	Chi & Alton	600	1¼	1	1	..
1⅞	⅝	..	Chi & Alton pf	200	¾	¾	¾	..
7⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt West	500	6¼	6	6¼	6
27½	15¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	26	25½	26	25½
15⅞	4¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	300	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8½
65½	22	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	40	40	40	38
23	17	3	Chi Yellow Cab	10	18½	18½	18½	..
12⅜	10	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	10	10	10	..
33¾	17⅜	2.40	Childs Company	100	21½	21½	21½	21
25¾	15	1	Chrysler	42900	23¼	22½	22¾	22
37⅜	30	3.60§	City Ice & Fuel	100	32	32	32	..
90	77½	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	80¾	80¾	80¾	..
4¾	2	..	City Stores	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
22⅞	13¼	2	Clark Equipment	100	13	13	13	13
170	133	7.50	Coca Cola	100	142½	142½	142½	141
50½	40	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	40	44½	44	44½	..
104½	101¾	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	102½	102½	102½	102½
17⅞	9	..	Collins & Aikman	100	13¾	12¾	13½	12⅝
45⅝	20⅝	2§	Columbia Gas	4300	31⅞	31¼	31⅜	30¾
11⅛	6	.56	Col Graph ct	1200	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
111⅜	55	5*	*Columbian Carb	1200	75¼	74	74	74½
116	6	.56	*Columbian Graph	600	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
89	76½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	88½	88½	88½	..
34	20	22	Comm Inv Tr	200	24¼	24	24¼	24
104	101¼	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	190	101½	101¼	101½	..
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	6900	17¼	16½	16⅞	16½
12	6⅞	..	Comwlth & So	2500	8¾	8¼	8⅜	8
100¾	90	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	300	96½	96½	96½	96⅜
12⅜	6⅞	..	Songoleum Nairn	4300	12	11	11¾	10¼
18⅞	10½	2	Consol Film I pf	400	13¾	13½	13½	..
109⅝	92¼	4	Consol Gas	7400	94½	93¾	94⅛	92½
106⅛	101⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	100	106	106	106	..
30	9¼	..	Cont Baking A	400	13¾	13½	13½	13
3⅜	1¼	..	Cont Baking B	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
62¾	40⅜	2½	Cont Can	1600	51½	50¾	51	50¼
51⅞	34	2.40	Cont Insurance	100	40	40	40	..
4½	2¼	..	Cont Motors	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
12	5	..	Cont Oil	2400	8½	8¼	8⅜	8
12	3½	..	Cont Shares	500	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
86⅝	58⅝	3†	Corn Products	5700	87	63¼	63¼	66½
18	6¼	..	Coty	200	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
34½	26½	2†	Cream of Wheat	100	28	28	28	18
19⅝	13¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	18	18	18	18
6⅞	2	..	Crown Zellerbach	200	3⅜	3½	3⅜	..
44	30¼	6	Cuba R R pf	30	35	35	35	..
2⅜	⅝	..	Cuban Cane Pr	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
1½	¼	..	Cuban Dom S	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
48⅞	35¾	4	Cudahy Packing	100	40	40	40	40
100	81	..	Curtis Publishing	100	72¾	72¾	72¾	72
118⅝	112½	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	113½	113½	113½	113½
5⅞	2½	..	Curtis-Wright	1000	3¾	3⅜	3¼	3½
8½	3	..	Curtis-Wright A	400	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	..

—D—

23	9⅝	..	Davison Chem	1100	12¾	12¼	12¾	12
157½	107½	9	Den & Hudson	100	123¼	122¼	123¼	120
195	146¾	8	Detroit Edison	100	155	154¼	154¾	..
102	65¼	4	Del Lack & W	500	56½	55¼	56⅛	56
23	14⅞	..	Diamond Match	1100	19½	19	19½	19½
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	1500	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝
24	14½	1.20	Dominion Stores	500	22¾	21½	22¾	21¼
21¼	17½	1.25	Douglas Air	400	18⅝	18½	18⅝	..
107	71	4†	Du Pont de N	5300	89	87	87⅞	87¼

—E—

185¾	118	5†	Eastman Kodak	1500	147½	145¾	146	146
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	1300	15⅝	14¾	15⅝	14½
74⅜	34¼	6	Elec Auto-Lite	2900	40⅞	40	40	39¾
4½	2	..	Elec Boat	1000	4	3⅞	4	4
97⅛	44	..	Elec & Mus wi	200	81¼	81½	81½	83½
60¾	30⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	8900	39⅝	38¼	38¼	38⅞
108¼	92⅜	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	100	100	100	99⅞
98⅛	80	6	Elec P&L 6% pf	300	90½	88½	88½	89
41½	20	.40	Endicott Johnson	100	41	41	41	40
49	28½	2	Engineers Pub S	100	34	34	34	..
39¾	13½	..	Erie RR	300	21¾	21	21¾	20

—F—

9¾	4⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	300	5¾	5½	5½	5½
63	50	6½	Hahn D S pf	100	54½	54½	54½	..
7⅛	2¾	..	Hartman Corp B	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
19½	5¾	..	Hollander	300	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝
37	26	2½†	Holland Furnace	400	34	31¾	34	31
104	81	6†	Homestake M	100	99½	99½	99½	..
9¾	4¼	..	Houdaille Her B	100	5	5	5	4¾
44¼	27	..	Houston Oil	300	40⅜	40	40	39¾
14½	6	..	Houston Oil new	400	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8½
26	11	1	Hudson Motor	100	13	13	13	13½
13½	5¾	..	Hupp Motors	600	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7

—I—

89	41½	4	Ill Central	600	48¼	47½	47½	47
4¾	2	..	Indian Motor	200	3½	2	2	..
86	21½	4	Indus Rayon	200	30⅞	30	30⅝	28⅜
182	77	4	Ingersoll-Rand	400	97	96	96	98
11⅜	4½	..	Inspiration Cop	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
11	10¼	..	Insuranshare Del	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
9⅜	5¾	.40	Insuranshare Md	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
15	8	..	Interlake Iron	100	7½	7½	7½	..
179¾	117	9†	Int Business M	400	146¼	145	146	148
			Int Combustion	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
39¾	13¼	..	Int Combus pf	100	18	18	18	18
60½	39⅝	2½	Int Harvester	1400	43¾	41¾	43	43¼
143⅝	131	7	Int Harvester pf	200	135½	135	135⅝	..
31	19¾	2b	Int Hydrosleve	400	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24¼
73½	48¾	4	Int Match pf	400	57	54	55	55
20½	9½	.40	Int Nickel	8500	14⅝	14	14	14¼
14⅜	6⅛	1	Nevada Cons Cop	2400	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	9¼
20⅞	10½	1	Newport Co	800	19½	19	19½	18
24	7	..	Newton Steel	400	10⅞	10¾	10¾	10⅞
122¼	71½	6	NY Central	3900	85	83½	84	84½
12⅛	5	..	NY Investors	100	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
94⅞	63	6	NY NH&H	200	71¾	70	71¾	69¾
119⅜	104½	7	NY NH & H pf	200	113	112½	113	112
13⅞	5⅜	..	NY Ont & W	200	11½	11½	11½	11½
29½	15⅞	..	Noranda M	1400	19	18⅝	19	18⅞
217	139	10	Norfolk & West	600	170	170	170	..
90¼	56⅜	10a	North American	4800	70	68½	69¼	68
11	4⅜	..	No Am Aviation	300	8¾	8½	8½	7⅞
35⅝	19	2.56	No Ger Lloyd	100	19	18	19	..
60⅞	30½	5	Northern Pacific	400	38½	36	38¾	37

—O—

19½	7	..	Ohio Oil	2400	10¾	9¾	9¾	9¼
85	68	8	Omnibus pf	100	79¾	79¾	79¾	..
58½	31⅞	6	Otis Elev pf	1200	41	40¼	40½	39½
16⅝	8¼	..	Otis Steel	100	9	9	9	..
69½	30	7	Otis Steel ouf	1000	47	47	47	..

—P—

54⅞	38	2	Pacific Gas&El	300	47½	47	47½	46½
80¼	48⅛	3	Pacific Lighting	200	53¾	53½	53¾	53¾
131⅝	116	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	50	125	125	125	..
11⅞	5¼	.40	Packard Motor	1300	7¾	7½	7½	7
4½	1½	..	Panhandle P & R	100	2	2	2	1
50½	19⅝	2½	Paramount Pub	6900	24⅜	23⅞	24⅜	24⅜
2¾	..	..	Park Utah	100	1½	1½	1½	..
4⅞	2¼	..	Parmalee Trans	100	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	..
2⅝	1	..	Pathe Exchange	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8¾	3	..	Pathe Exch A	200	7	6½	6⅞	7
15⅛	6	..	Patino Mines	300	10⅜	10	10	..
4⅝	2⅜	..	Peerless Motor	400	3¾	3	3	..
46½	28½	1	Penick & Ford	7900	42¾	40½	41	41
39⅝	28½	2.40	Penney JC	400	34	33½	34	33
64	42½	3	Pennsylvania RR	1200	47	46¼	47	46⅝
250	183½	8	Peoples GasL&C	200	198	196	198	195
10⅜	6	1	Petroleum	400	7¾	7	7	6⅞
26⅝	11	..	Phelps Dodge	3400	13¼	12½	12¾	12
103⅜	95½	6	Phila Co pf 5	100	101	101	101	..
12½	4¼	..	Phila & Reading	100	7½	7½	7½	7
16⅝	4¾	..	Phillips Pet	1800	7¾	7½	7¾	7⅛
72¾	58½	6	Pierce-Arrow pf	100	61	61	61	..
1¾	½	..	Pierce Oil	100	¾	½	¾	..
23⅝	6½	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	10	10	10	..
31	25	2†	Pillsbury Flour	100	28	28	28	27½
39¾	28¼	3.14	Pirelli Co Italy	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	..
99⅞	74½	7	Pitts Pntd pf	20	81	81	81	..
20⅜	6½	..	Prairie Oil Gas	100	10	10	10	9¾
26⅝	14⅜	3†	Prairie Pipe Line	1300	16¾	16¾	16¾	16⅜
7⅛	3⅜	..	Pressed Steel Car	100	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
71¼	56	2.40	Procter & Gam	1200	65	65	65	64½
16	6½	..	Prod & Ref pf	20	8	7	7	..
96½	72	3.40	Public Service	1300	80½	79¾	79¾	79¾
102⅛	95	..	Pub Serv 5%	400	99¾	99¾	99¼	99½
118⅛	109½	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	117	117	117	..
137⅜	128¼	7	Pub Serv 7%	20	107½	107½	107½	..
58½	28	4	Pullman	800	37¾	36⅜	37¼	36¼
2	½	..	Puta Alegre Sug	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
11⅞	5½	..	Pure Oil	2100	7¼	7	7¼	7⅛
55¼	27

HOG AND LAMB PRICES UP AT STOCKYARDS

Tone of Market Is Cheerful Though Cattle Ease Late in Week

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, July 17—Livestock trading during most of this week at the Chicago stock yards reflected confidence. The cattle market was on the decline at the close but both hogs and lambs closed higher than a week ago, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fed steers and yearlings finished about steady with a week ago, with some strength still in evidence on light yearlings, after a considerable advance early in the period. Fairly generous supplies along with the quieter and lower dressed beef market caused the late downturn. Continuation of extremely hot weather again restricted the dressed market.

Yearling heifers held up well, but butcher heifers and heifer cattes closed weak to 25 cents lower. All but the best beef cows closed around 5 cents lower compared with late last week. Bulls lost 15 to 25 cents. Stockers and feeders wound up about steady. Fed mixed yearlings topped for the week at $9, the highest price since May. Long yearling steers reached $8.95, and numerous loads brought $8.65 to $8.85.

Weighty beeves brought $8.35 and yearling heifers $8.75 early in the week. The bulk of the fed steers and yearlings cashed at $7 to $8.25, grass heifers at $4.50 to $6.50 and grass fat cows at $3.50 to $4.50, dry lot offerings making $6. Low cutters averaged around $2.25, and strong weight cutters $3.

The hog market closed steady to 15 cents higher compared with a week ago. Best light and medium weights were up most. The general market was erratic from day to day, particularly on heavy weights. Average quality of the run was plain. Fairly large receipts were counterbalanced by improvement in the fresh pork trade.

The late top was $7.75, the highest since April. The bulk of the 170 to 220 pounds sold at $7.55 to $7.70; 230 to 280 pounds at $6.70 to $7.50; 290 to 340 pounds at $5.85 to $6.75; 140 to 160 pounds at $7.25 to $7.55; pigs $6 to $7; packing sows $4.50 to $5.40, smooth lightweights upward to $5.75 and above.

Fat lambs averaged 50 cents higher at the close, with native offerings up more in some instances and rangers up less, while ewes also gained about 50 cents. The week's top on native lambs was $8.50, with $8.25 stopping the best at the close. Rangers reached $8.85 early in the week and none sold above $8 Thursday. Range throw outs brought $5.50 to $6 and natives $4.50 to $5.50, with most native buck lambs at $6.75 to $7.25.

COPPER PRICES FIRM AS TWO BIG COMPANIES CURTAIL PRODUCTION

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Offerings of copper at 7⅜c a pound for domestic delivery disappeared from the market today and the only copper available was held at 8c, delivered.

Meanwhile the Cerro de Pasco Copper Company issued orders to shut down another of its furnaces at the Oroya, Peru, smelter, and Magma Copper Company announced it had ceased production for the annual summer vacation.

The Cerro de Pasco shutdown leaves only one reverberatory furnace in operation at Oroya.

The announcement by Magma Copper Company said that in view of the low price of copper and the large accumulation of stocks throughout the world, it has been decided by the management not to resume production until Oct. 1, next.

"This decision to extend the inoperative period," the announcement said, "is based solely on the management's belief that radical action must be taken to reduce production before the industry can regain prosperity, and represents Magma's contribution to this end. If all the other copper companies would follow this example, the situation would be rapidly corrected."

DIVIDENDS

National Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 8.

H. C. Bohack Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

Bohack Realty Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the first preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 16.

The Parker Pen Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock, payable Aug. 15 to stockholders of record Aug. 1, placing the stock on a $1 annual basis. In the previous quarter a dividend of 37½ cents was paid.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 17—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .69*	$ .72*	$1.02
Corn, 2 yellow	.74⅞	.72¾	.98
Oats, 2 white	.38¾	.39¼	.48
Flour	4.25	4.45	5.35
Beef, family	13.00	13.00	24.00
Pork	23.00	23.00	31.50
Lard	.0860	.0875	.1010
Cotton, mid-up	.0930	.0945	.1315
Zinc	.0390	.0390	.0415
Iron	17.01	17.01	19.76
Steel, bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.07¾	.08	.11½
Tin	.2435	.2490	.2975
Rubber	.0637½	.0662½	.1080
Sugar	.0465	.0465	.0470
Lead	.0440	.0440	.0525
Print cloth	.0375	.0400	.0425

*Asked price.

GOLD FROM JAPAN

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17—A shipment of $400,000 gold arrived here from Japan.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	80	80
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	71	70½
Alleghany Corp 5s '48	66¼	65¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	66¾	66
Amer &Foreign Pow 5s 2030	76¾	76¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	99¾	99
Amer Inter 5½s '49	94	94
Amer Metals Co 5½s' 34	80¾	80¼
Amer Nat Gas 6s '42	18	17
Amer Smelting 5s '47	104¼	104¼
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	133½	133½
Amer T&T col 5s' 46	106¾	106¾
Amer T&T col 4s '36	103¾	103¾
Amer T&T deb 5s' 60	108	107¾
Amer T&T 5s' 65	108	107¾
Amer T&Td be 5½s' 43	110¾	110½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s' 75	104¾	104⅝
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	60	60
Armour & Co 4½s '39	81½	81½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s' 43	71⅝	71¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	100¼	100
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	115¼	115
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s' 48	47¼	47½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s' 52	97½	97½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s' 59	55¼	55¼
Atl Refining dem 5s' 37	101⅝	101⅝
Baldin Loco 5s' 40	107	107
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	9	99
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	97½	97½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101⅛	100⅞
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s' 95	101	100¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 3000	100¾	100¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s' 95	100	100¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	112½	112½
Bell Ind Load 6s' 46	98¼	98¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s' 36	103⅜	103½
Bing & Bing 6½s' 60	70	70
Boston & Maine 5s' 55	100	100
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	107¼	107
Bklyn-Man Tr 4½s' 68	102	101¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s' 50	91¼	91¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s' 45	112	112
Bklyn Un Gas 5s' 47	105¼	105
Can Nat Ry 4½s' 57	100¾	100¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100¾	100½
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	102¼	102¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	105	105⅛
Can North 4½s '35	103	103
Can North deb 7s '40	113¾	113¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	85⅜	84¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	101¾	101¾
Can Pacific 4½s' 60	98	98
Can Pacific 5s' 44	105	105
Can Pacific 5s' 54	102¼	102¼
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	103½	103½
Cen Ill El & Gas 5s '51	97	97
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103½	103½
Certainteed 5½s '48	52	49¾
Ches Corp 5s '4	97¾	97¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	106½	106½
Ches & O con 5s '39	106¼	106¼
Ches & O 4½s B	101⅝	101⅝
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	69¾	69¾
Chicago & Alton Ry 3½s '50	79¾	79¾
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	92½	92½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	99⅝	99⅝
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	103¾	103¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	66½	66¼
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	91¼	91¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	23½	22½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	63	63
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	77	76¾
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	102	102
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	106⅜	106⅜
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	92½	92¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	79	78¼
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	106¾	106
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	116½	116½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	91¼	91
Chile Copper 5s '47	89	88½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	96¾	96¾
Cin Un Terminal 4½s 2020	105¾	105¾
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104	104
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	97¼	97¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	110½	110¼
Colonial Oil 6s '38	53¾	53¾
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	87	87
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	98¾	98½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	100½	100½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99¾	99¾
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	97¼	97¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98¾	98½
Con Gas 4½s	102¾	102½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	108	107½
Consum Pow uni 5s '53	106½	105½
Crown 5olierbach 6s ww '40	87¼	87¼
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	10⅝	10½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	62	62
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	73¼	73½
Cumberland T&T 6s '37	105¾	105¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105½	105½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	103½	103½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	94	93½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	58	58
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	103¾	103¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	104	104
Detroit Ed 5s '49	107½	107½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	90¾	90
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	105¼	105¼
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	35¼	34¾
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	75	75
Erie RR gen lien	77	76¼
Erie RR gen 5s '75	76¾	76½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	20	20
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	85	85
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	99	99
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104¼	104⅛
Gen Steel Sast 5½s' 49	78	78
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	34½	33
Geo Alabama 5s	45½	44
Goodrich 6s '45	63¾	63½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91¼	90⅜
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	95¾	95⅝
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	96¼	96¼
Great Northern 5s '73 C	102¼	102¼
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	107¾	107¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¼	110¼
Gulf Mobile & Oio '52s& 6 6	80¼	80
Houston Oil 5½s '40	90	89½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	62	62
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	78⅝	78⅝
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99¾	99¼
Humble Oil 5½s '37	103¾	102¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106¾	106¾
Ill Central 4¾s '66	76½	76½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63	87½	87½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	103¼	103
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94¾	94¾
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	81	81
Inter Match 6s cv rcts '41	90½	89¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	87½	87¼
Inter Rap Trfan rfg 5s '66	72	71½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	72	71⅞
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	59¾	59¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	91	90½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	86	86
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	77¾	77¾
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	50	49½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	70	70
Int Paper 6s '55	54	53
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	66	¾ 66¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	68	68
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	92	91¼
Int Tel & Tels 5s B '41	87½	86¼
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	3	3½
Kan City Pt&Mem 4s '36	91	91
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	62½	62½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	106¾	106¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	93	93
Kan City Term 4½s '60	97½	97¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	98	98
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	68	68
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	70¼	70¼
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	103¼	103¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	102¼	101¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	40	39
Lehigh al (Pa) con 4s 2003	87¼	87
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101½	101½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	98¾	98
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	54¼	54
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	96¼	96½
L&N 1st 5s '37	101½	101½
Market Sr gold 7s '40	95¾	95½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	99	99
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102½	102½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	104	104
Mr K & T 1st 4s '90	88¾	88½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	84½	84½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	62¾	62½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	86	86
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	84¾	84½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	84	84
Mo Pac 5s I '81	85¼	84¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	78¾	78¾
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	55¾	55¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104⅞	104⅞
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	73	73
Murray Body 6½s '34	93	93
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	102½	101⅞
New Orleans Tex & M 5s B '61	107	107
New Eng T&T 5s '52	111½	111½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	84¾	84½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	94⅝	94⅞
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	101½	101½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	98¼	97¾
NYC&HR 4s '42	101⅞	101⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	104½	104½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106½	106¼
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	82½	82½
NYC M C col 3½s '98	84¾	84½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	76	74⅛
NY Dock 4½s '51	89¾	89¾
NY Dock Co 5s '38	60½	50½
NY Edison 5s '44	106½	106¼
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	116¾	115⅝
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	100¾	100¾
NY GELH&P 5s '48	112½	110⅞
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	88½	88½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93¼	93
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	105½	105½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	115¾	115⅝
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	58½	58½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	104¾	104¾
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	74¼	74¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅝	106
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	85	83
Norf Southern rfg A '61	20½	20½
Norf & W con 4s '96	100	100
North Am Co 5s '61	100¾	100¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	101¾	101¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104½	104
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	108⅝	104¼
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	68	68
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	94¾	94¾
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	94½	94
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	110¾	110
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	105	105
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	105¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	114	114
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	107	107
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	108½	108½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	95¾	95
Otis Steel 6s '41	63¾	63½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¾	103¼
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	87½	86½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106¾	106¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	108¼	108¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	35	35
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102½	101½
Paramount Pam Las 6s '47	87	87
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	92½	92½
Penn P & L 4½s	98¼	98
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	98¾	98½
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	103	102¾
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	105¼	105⅛
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	100¾	100⅝
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	56½	56⅜
Penn Railroad 5s '84	104⅜	104⅜
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	109	109
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110¾	110
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	59	58
Philadelphia Co 5s '51	103	102¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	101¾	101¾
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	101¾	101¾
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '70	100	100
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	87½	87½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	85¼	85¼
Pub Svc E&G 4s '81	98¼	98¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	104⅞	104⅝
Pure Oil 5½s '37	87¼	87¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	86	86
Read rfg 4½s '97	101¾	101¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	81	80
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s' 44	30¾	30¾
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	68	68
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	86¾	86
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	79½	79½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	81¼	80¾
StP M&M 4½s '33	103	103
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	94½	94½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	90	90
Shell Union 5s '47	78	77½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	78¾	78½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	61¾	61½
Sinclair C O col 6½s '38	93	93
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96½	96½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	103	103
Smith A O 6½s '33	104	104
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106¼	106
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	103¾	103¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '58	97½	96¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	95	94½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	95½	95¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	92½	92¼
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100½	100½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	82	82
Southern Ry con 5s '94	106⅝	106⅜
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	110	110
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100¼	99¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '49	53¼	53
Tenn Elec Power 6s' 47	107¼	107¼
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	94¾	94⅜
Texas Corp 5s '44	94¾	94
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	93	93
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	93	93
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	93	92
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	55¾	54¾
Third Ave 5s '37	100	100
Third Ave adj 5s '60	48½	45¾
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104	104
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100	99¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	101⅞	101⅜
Union Pacific 4s '68	93¾	93¼
United Biscuit 6s '42	104¼	104¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	68½	68½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	99¾	99¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	68½	67¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	74¼	74¼
Vanadium 5s	85	84½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	106½	106½
Warren Bros 6s	85¾	85
Walworth 6½s '35 xw	50	50
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	40	40
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	100¾	100¾
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	106½	106½
Western Electric 5s '44	107¼	107
Western Maryland 5½s '77	88	88
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	97¼	97¼
Western Union 5s '51	103	102¾
Western Union col 5s '38	105⅝	105⅝
Western Union 6½s '36	109¾	109½
Western Union 5s '60	102¾	102¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	95¼	95
Win Salem 4s	95	95
Winchester R A Arms 7½s '41 ct	51	51
Wis Sen gen 1st 4s '49	55	55
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	58½	58½
Youngstown Shee 5s '78 A	100¾	100¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	99¾	99¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last
1st 4¼s '47	103.13	101.10	101.10 103.13
1st 4¼s reg	103.7	103.7	103.7
4th 4¼s '38	105.00	104.30	104.30 104.30
4th 4¼s reg	104.28	104.28	104.28
US 3¼s '46	106.24	106.24	106.24
US 3½s '49	101.16	101.10	101.10 101.14
US 4s '54	108.24	108.24	108.24 108.22

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	55¾		54½
Akerhus 5s '63	95		95
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	74		74
Antioquia 7s B '45	53½		53⅜
Antwerp 5s '58	99½		99¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	81¼		81
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	81¼		81¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	82		81⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	82		81
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	81½		81⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	81½		81¼
Australia 4½s '56	80		80
Australia 5s '55	65½		65¼
Australia 5s '57	66½		66⅛
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	80½		79¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106¼		106¼
Austria Hydro 6½s	73¾		73¾
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	98		98
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	96		96
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102⅝		102⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107¼		107⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112¾		112⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108⅜		108
Bergen (City) 6s '49	98½		98⅛
Bergen 5s '60	99		99
Berlin (City) 6s '58	57¼		55
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	67		65
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	64⅝		60
Berlin Elec 6s '55	60¼		60⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	18½		18
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	19		18⅝
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	30		30
Bordeau (City) 6s '34	104¼		104½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	50		50
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	54½		52½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	54		52¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	70		70
Budapest (City) 6s '62	61		59
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	55¼		54¾
Bulgaria 7s '67	57		57
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	61		61
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	103		103
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95½		95⅜
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	107¼		106⅛
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	38		37
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	49		49
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	52		45
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	38		37
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	39½		35
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	39½		35
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	40		35
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	43½		39¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	42		40
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	41		38
Chilean Loan 7s '60	45		44½
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	20½		20½
Christiana (City) 6s '54	100		100
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	64		64
Colombia (Rep) 6s' 61 Oct	64½		63½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	95¼		95¼
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	99¼		99
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	100		100
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	53		53
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	63¾		63
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	94½		94¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	67		65½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	55¼		55¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	107¾		107¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	97¼		96¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100½		100
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105		105
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	80		88
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	87¼		87½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	104		104
Dutch El sf 6s '62	101		101
Finland 5½s '58	76½		76½
Finland Rep) 6½s '56	83		83
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	103		102½
French Rep) 7s '49	118¾		118¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124½		124⅜
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	79		79
German 7s '49	89½		87
German Cen Ag MBk 6s July '60	59		59
German Cen Ag MBk 6s Oct '60	58		57
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	89¾		85¼
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	58½		58¼
Germ Gen Elec 6s' 48	70		67
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	72½		72⅝
Germ Gen Elec 7 '45	80		80
Germ Gen Stl 5½s' 65	86		83¾
Greek 7s '64	98½		98½
Helsingfors 6½s' 60	84½		84½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	75		75
Ilseder Steel 6s' 48	55		55
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	94¾		94¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	90¼		90¼
Italy King) 7s '51	99¾		99¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '30	93		93
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99¾		99¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s' 65	98¾		98
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s' 54	107⅛		107
Karstadt 6s' 43	45		45
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	89		89
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	75		75
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	84¾		84
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104¼		104⅛
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104⅛		104⅛
Milan (City) 6½s' 52	87		87
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	35		35
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	37		35
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	94		94
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	93¾		93¾
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	78		78
New South Wales 5s '57	53		52½
New South Wales 5s '58	53½		53⅛
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106		105¾
North German Lloyd 6s '47	70		68
Norway (Mun Bank 5s '67	97		97
Norway (King) 5s '63	100		99¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101		100⅜
Norway (King) 6s '43	103⅜		103
Norway (King) 6s '52	102		101¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57	93		97½
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	94¾		94⅜
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	95¼		95⅛
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	101¼		100¼
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	86		86
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103½		103½
Paris-Lyons-Med 1st ctf 7s '58	105		105
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	100½		100½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	19¾		19
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	33		33
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	63		63
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	72		70¼
Prussia 6½s '51	85		85
Prussia 6s '52	83¾		80
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	86¾		86½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55	87¾		87¾

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ENGLAND AND U.S. DIVIDE SINGLES

Shields Defeats Perry After Wood Bows to Austin in Davis Cup Play

ROLAND GARROS STADIUM, Paris, July 17 (AP)—The United States pulled even with England today in the first two matches of the Davis Cup interzone tennis series when Francis X. Shields hammered out a victory over Frederick J. Perry, 10—8, 6—4, 6—2, after Henry W. (Bunny) Austin, the British ace, had vanquished Sydney B. Wood Jr., 2—6, 6—0, 8—6, 7—5.

Wood's defeat by the British ace was not unexpected. but it placed the issue squarely on the shoulders of Shields, 20-year-old American stalwart, in the second singles match against Perry of England.

Cloudy skies, following the morning's rain greeted the Davis Cup tennis forces of the United States and England as they opened the interzone series today to determine the challenger of France.

Startling Upsets In Women's Tennis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 17—Startling upsets and near upsets in the women's invitation tennis singles set the Longwood Cricket Club agog yesterday morning. Marjorie A. Morrill, second ranking player of the United States followed by Dorothy Weisel, third ranking player of the United States, went down to defeat. Mary Greef, ninth ranking player of the United States, and Dorothy B. Andrus, a comparative unknown, swung mighty racquets to accomplish what seemed the impossible. Another national ranking star, Josephine N Cruickshank, listed as fifth in the United States, tottered on the brink of defeat in her match with the unseeded Baroness Giacomi Giorgio Levi. Miss Cruickshank twice came within a single point of losing the match.

In the afternoon the doubles match between the team of Mrs. Helen Wills Moody and Mrs. George W. Wightman, and the team of Mrs. R. H. Morris and Mrs. Ary J. Lamme shared the center of interest with the men's singles semifinals in the inclosure. The match was no walkaway for Mrs. Moody and Mrs. Wightman. The final score was in their favor, but Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Lamme returned stroke for stroke and capitalized frequently on Mrs. Moody's erratic play.

In the first upset of the singles Miss Greef, playing fine tennis, carried the battle to Miss Morrill and got away to a flying start by taking the first set 6—3. Miss Morrill rallied to take the second set by the same score. The match was wearing to both players, but Miss Greef after a desperate effort eliminated her ranking opponent.

Miss Andrus upset Miss Weisel in straight sets, the first set being especially hard fought, 16 games being played. Both girls were adept at volleying with Miss Andrus finally getting the better of it by her excellent returns to the far corners of her opponent's court. Again and again she had Miss Weisel on the run from one side of the court to the other with her accurate stroking, Miss Weisel's returns usually being ineffective. Miss Weisel shone at the net, but Miss Andrus gave her little opportunity to play that kind of a game. Miss Andrus won the second set 6—4.

Baroness Levi lost a hard match. She won the first set in great fashion, 6—4, and broke through Miss Cruickshank's service in the eighth game of the second set. At this point she seemed well on the road to victory. Twice Miss Cruickshank faced match point against her, but she kept on playing, her greater steadiness and endurance being too much for Baroness Levi. Miss Cruickshank took the set 9—7, and ran out the third set with ease, 6—2. The summary:

LONGWOOD C. C. WOMEN'S INVITATION TENNIS SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round

Mary Greef, Kansas City, defeated Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Edith Sigourney, Boston, 6—4, 6—4.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Baroness Giacomi Giorgio Levi, New York, 4—6, 9—7, 6—2.

Dorothy B. Andrus, Stamford, Conn., defeated Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, Calif., 9—7, 6—4.

DOUBLES—Second Round

Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, and Virginia B. Rice, Newton, defeated Mary Greef, Kansas City, and Charlotte L. Miller, Berkeley, Calif., 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. J. D. Corbière and Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, defeated Ruth Oexman and Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, Ohio, 6—2, 7—5.

Sarah and Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Mrs. J. L. Bremer and Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, Brookline, 6—0, 6—4.

Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, Calif., and Anne Page, Philadelphia, defeated Mary Whittemore and Irene Allen, Dublin, N. H., 6—1, 6—4.

Third Round

Mrs Helen Wills Moody, Berkley, Calif., and Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme and Mrs. R. H. Morris, 6—4, 6—4.

Baroness Giacomi Giorgio Levi, New York, and Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, and Virginia B. Rice, Newton, 6—4, 7—5.

Sarah and Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, Calif., and Anne Page, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—1.

Dorothy B. Andrus, Stamford, Conn., and Virginia Hillearry, Philadelphia, Penna., defeated Mrs. J. D. Corbiere and Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, 6—4, 6—1.

CRABBE IS HIGH SCORER IN MEET

HONOLULU, July 17 (AP)—Honors were widely scattered in the closing events of the United States A. A. U. swimming championships last night.

Donald Horn of the Lake Shore A. C., Chicago, won the 440-yard breaststroke event in 6m. 19 4-5s.

Clarence L. "Buster" Crabbe, Los Angeles A. C., successfully defended his 880-yard freestyle championship with a time of 10m. 37 3-5s. Maiola Kalili of the Hollywood A. C. was second and Carleton Leedy, Yale A. C., third.

Farid Samaika of the Hollywood team ran up a point total of 101.46 to retain his platform diving title. Last night's events ended the meet, which saw the making of two records. Crabbe bettered by one second his old mark of 4m. 4 4-5s. for the 300-meter medley swim and the Hollywood A. C. team set up a new mark of 9m. 21 4-5s. for the 880-yard relay.

Crabbe, with 20 points, was the individual high scorer. The Hollywood team won the meet on points with 49.

Jardine Keeps Batting Lead In Spite of a 7.78 Run Drop

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, July 17—Douglas Jardine's batting average fell by 7.78 runs during the past week, but as can be seen from the appended statistics, compiled specially for The Christian Science Monitor, he was still at the top in the first-class list up to the commencement of matches actually in progress July 16. The Surrey amateur, who captained England's test team in a drawn game against the New Zealanders at Lord's Ground, hasn't been playing regularly recently and to prevent his average declining he has to make a century or thereabouts on every knock. He put together only 44 runs for Surrey against Glamorganshire—his one match between July 7 and 16—and consequently there is less than one run per innings difference now between his average and that of Herbert Sutcliffe, famous Yorkshire open batsman.

Amateurs appear in unaccustomed prominence in the list; indeed, the only paid players among the first eight listed are Sutcliffe, runnerup; E. H. Hendren, Middlesex, fourth; and J. B. Hobbs, world famous Surrey veteran, seventh.

Both of the big universities, Oxford and Cambridge, are represented, it will be noticed, the Nawab of Pataudi, mainstay of Oxford's batting, being third with a figure of over 90, and G. D. Kemp-Welch, Cambridge captain, eighth. Other amateurs prominently placed are C. S. Dempster, free hitter in the New Zealand touring side, and the Rev. J. H. Parsons, Warwickshire, who before he became a clergyman used to play cricket as a professional.

Among the bowlers Harold Larwood's average declined just a trifle—10.79 against 10.64 for the previous week—but the Nottinghamshire "speed merchant" continues in first place with Hedley Verity close behind him. The latter, one of the "discoveries" of the 1931 season, has risen opportunely in the Yorkshire team to fill the gap left by the retirement of that famous cricketing character, Wilfred Rhodes, now coach at the Harrow School. Like Rhodes, Verity is a slow left-hander. He is one of the select few—Larwood, A. P. Freeman, Kent; Frederick Root, Worcestershire; C. W. L. Parker, Gloucestershire; I. A. R. Peebles, Middlesex, are the others—who have captured 100 or more wickets this season. The biggest "bag" so far is that of the wily veteran, Freeman, whose "googlies" have accounted for 158 batsmen. Despite his success Kent has had far from a successful season, which points to the lack of supporting talent on the team.

In contrast with the batting averages the bowling figures are devoid of names of amateurs except that of Peebles and he isn't in the first 10.

The following lists show names, teams and detailed averages of all first-class cricketers who up to July 16 have batted at least 17 times for an average score of not less than 38 or bowled 200 or more overs at an aveargе cost per wicket of below 21:

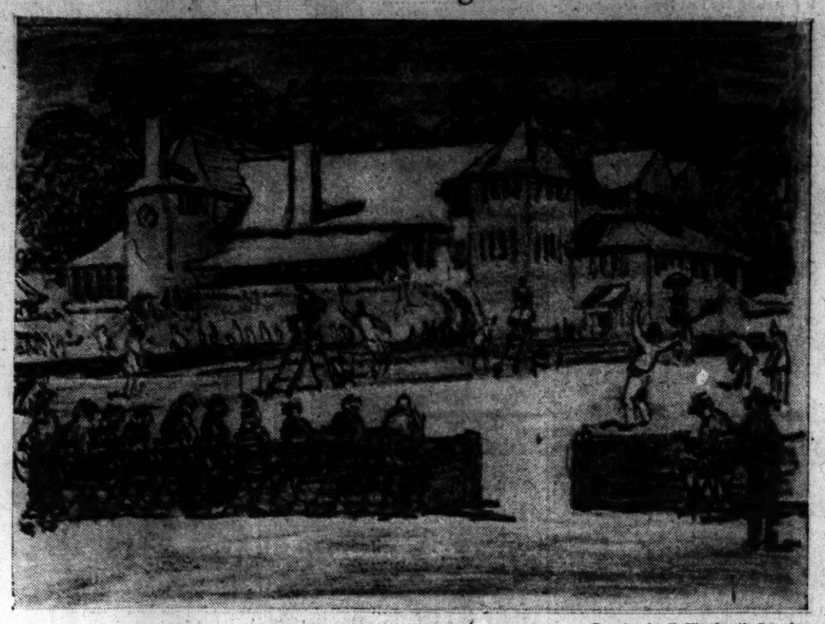
BATTING AVERAGES

	Innings	Times not out	Total runs	Highest score	Average
Douglas Jardine, Surrey	17	9	788	*106	98.50
Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire	19	3	1562	230	97.62
The Nawab of Pataudi, Oxford	16	2	1307	*238	93.35
E. H. Hendren, Middlesex	33	8	1619	232	64.76
C. S. Dempster, New Zealand	23	4	1203	212	63.31
J. H. Parsons, Warwickshire	19	6	730	*119	56.15
J. B. Hobbs, Surrey	30	1	1409	147	49.58
G. D. Kemp-Welch, Cambridge	24	1	1111	126	48.30
Thomas Cook, Sussex	27	7	923	*103	46.85
C. P. Mead, Hampshire	27	6	963	*106	45.85
A. H. Bakewell, Northamptonshire	30	3	1232	124	45.62
E. H. Bowley, Sussex	24	1	1017	144	44.21
W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire	27	5	947	*168	43.04
John Arnold, Hampshire	30	4	1101	*128	42.34
L. W. G. Ames, Kent	29	3	1075	172	41.34
Andrew Sandham, Surrey	28	3	1033	175	41.32
Ernest Tyldsley, Lancashire	28	2	1060	144	40.76
J. S. Iddon, Lancashire	29	4	994	153	39.76
Maurice Nichols, Worcestershire	32	3	1132	116	38.96
T. H. Sheppherd, Surrey	27	3	974	*167	38.96
H. H. Gibbons, Worcestershire	34	5	1102	118	38.00

BOWLING AVERAGES

	Overs	Maiden overs	Runs	Wicket	Average
Harold Larwood, Nottingham	460.3	97	1090	101	10.79
Hedley Verity, Yorkshire	593.3	178	1311	100	13.11
Frederick Root, Worcestershire	770.2	274	1408	100	14.08
Richard Tyldesley, Lancashire	638.2	213	1311	93	14.09
C. W. L. Parzer, Gloucestershire	805	234	2025	137	14.77
A. P. Freeman, Kent	908.4	192	2480	158	15.69
George Geary, Leicestershire	520.1	280	1397	87	16.05
W. E. Boes, Yorkshire	470.1	110	1191	74	16.09
M. W. Tate, Sussex	736.3	225	1368	83	16.48
G. C. MacAuley, Yorkshire	472	183	795	46	17.17
I. A. R. Peebles, Middlesex	730.1	131	1874	108	17.35
M. C. Snary, Leicestershire	655.3	246	991	53	18.50
A. G. Slater, Derbyshire	632	189	1318	71	18.52
G. Paine, Warwickshire	539	117	1467	78	18.80
James Langridge, Sussex	493.1	118	1134	59	19.22
F. M. Sibbles, Lancashire	601.2	174	1208	62	19.48
M. S. Nichols, Essex	429.3	81	1133	58	19.53
E. J. Sheffield, Surrey	468	114	1033	53	19.66
Jack Durston, Middlesex	533.5	172	1129	54	20.90

Scene Familiar to Longwood Galleries



Drawing by F. Wenderoth Saunders

A Section of the Turf Courts in Front of the Longwood Cricket Club House, Chestnut Hill, Mass., Which Is Crowded With Action in Men's Singles and Doubles During Longwood Bowl Week.

CUBS CLIMB TO SECOND PLACE

Defeat Giants Again—Cardinals, Braves, Pirates Win

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	54	32	.628
Chicago	46	36	.561
New York	44	35	.557
Brooklyn	46	38	.548
Boston	42	40	.512
Pittsburgh	35	45	.438
Philadelphia	35	50	.412
Cincinnati	29	55	.345

RESULTS JULY 16

St. Louis 5, Brooklyn 0.
Chicago 5, New York 2.
Pittsburgh 12, Philadelphia 8.
Boston 2, Cincinnati 0.

Rogers Hornsby's Chicago Cubs climbed to second place in the National League standing on Thursday by defeating the New York Giants again, this time by 5 to 2. The setback puts the Giants in third place in the standing, one-half game behind the Cubs. The leading St. Louis Cardinals blanked the Brooklyn Robins, 5 to 0, and held their lead of six full games over the holders of second place. Boston made it two out of three from Cincinnati, by winning 2 to 0. Pittsburgh defeated Philadelphia by 12 to 8.

The right arm of Charlie Root limited the McGrawmen to nine scattered hits. His opponents took the lead in the fourth inning by scoring once, but after that could not put a run across the plate. A three-run rally by the Cubs in the sixth gave them their margin of victory. Clarence Mitchell pitched for the Giants and was touched for 11 hits. Hornsby, Chicago manager and third baseman, starred for his team both in the field and at bat. He hit two doubles and a single in four trips to the plate. Charlie Grimm had a double and single for the winners.

Although the Robins made seven hits off Bill Hallahan, veteran Cardinal left-hander, they could not score. Hallahan struck out eight batters and gave only one base on balls. The losers had nine men left on the bases. Two home runs aided in the victory and they were made by George Watkins and Chick Hafey. The latter also hit a single. Flowers helped Hallahan by getting a double and single. Phelps, who started in the box for the Robins, lasted six innings. Day finished. Gilbert, with a double and single, led Brooklyn's attack.

Bruce Cunningham, young Boston right-hander, starred in Cincinnati. Five hits were all that the Reds could make off his delivery, and three of them were for extra bases. Heathcote connected with a triple, and Durocher and Cullop each doubled. Boston's first and winning run came in the sixth inning, when Worthington tripled and came home on Richbourg's single. Spohrer tripled and scored an inning later for the second run. Richbourg had a perfect day at bat with three out of three, all singles. Wally Berger made two singles. Benton, who was Cincinnati's starting pitcher, lasted eight innings.

The Pirates scored their third straight victory over the Phillies by rallying for three runs in the seventh. The score was tied at 8-all going into the seventh. In that inning, Adam Comorosky went to bat as a pinch-hitter, with Lloyd Waner on base, and hit a homer. Grantham was given a base on balls and Traynor followed with a triple to drive in the third run. Each team used three pitchers, Ervin Brame being the winner and Bolen the loser. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	x	5	11	1
New York	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	2

Batteries—Root and Hemsley; Mitchell and O'Farrell. Umpires—Stark, Klem and Donnelly. Time—2h. 4m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	x	5	8	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2

Batteries—Hallahan and Mancuso; Phelps, Day and Lopez. Losing pitcher—Phelps. Umpires—Moran, Scott and Quigley. Time—1h. 52m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	8	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1

Batteries—Cunningham and Spohrer; Benton, Frey and Ashjorson, Styles. Losing pitcher—Benton. Umpires—Pirman, Clarke and Rigler. Time—1h. 33m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	1	x	12	17	3
Philadelphia	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	8	11	3

Batteries—Osborn, Swetonic, Brame and Grace; Watt, Bolen, Fallenstein and McCurdy. Winning pitcher—Brame. Losing pitcher—Bolen. Umpires—Reardon, Magerkurth and McGrew. Time—2h. 1m.

MISS MADISON WINS ANOTHER

Races to Victory in 440-Yard Freestyle Swimming Event in the Bronx

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 17 — All the champions came through for the second year in succession yesterday, on the second day of the United States swimming championships for women, at the new pool on Bronx Beach, though without any feature time or performance. Helene Madison, of Washington A. C., Seattle, took her third title of the meet in the quarter-mile freestyle; Georgia Coleman of the Los Angeles A. C. won the high dive, and Eleanor Holm, of the Women's Swimming Association of New York, under whose auspices the tourney is being held, won the 220-yard backstroke event.

But in every case the competition was unable to force new records, and the times were far below the records established last year in the pool at Long Beach.

The dive, with the four required and the four optional tries divided between the 16 and 24-foot platforms, lost much of its competitive interest when little Katherine Rawls, the 14-year-old star from Florida, decided to remain out of the competition, and reserve herself for the medley tonight. Two youthful divers of the Women's Swimming Association, both making their first appearances in national competition, furnished the opposition to the champion, and Frances Meany, younger sister of Helen Meany, former Olympic champion, made a better battle than expected, finishing seven points behind Miss Coleman, with Mary Hogan far in the rear. The point scores were 86.31, 79.31 and 54.32.

Joan McSheehy of Whitinsville, Mass., furnished good opposition to Miss Holm in the backstroke competition, in its earlier stages, leading up to half the distance, 220 yards, which was four times the length of the pool. But Miss Holm had more reserve power, and led by two yards at the finish, after making the third turn about a foot ahead. Lisa Lindstrom, of the home club, took third place several more yards in the rear of the New England star.

In the final event of the evening, Miss Madison started off as if set for a new record, with Lenore Kight of Pittsburgh, and Josephine McKim of Los Angeles A. C. fighting along on practically even terms, on opposite sides of the pool, for second place. The Seattle girl was in the middle, and lacking opposition in her immediate vicinity, slackened speed perceptibly after the first round, and was content to jog along with a comfortable lead. Miss Kight settled down to her best work after the furlong, and gradually drew away from her nearest opponent, and was gaining on Miss Madison at the finish. Miss McKim just managed to take third place by the margin of a few inches from Florence Southard of Buffalo, who came strong in the final lap, and almost took the third position. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

High Platform Fancy Dive—Won by Georgia Coleman, Los Angeles A. C., with 86.31 points; Frances Meany, Women's Swimming Association, second, with 79.31; Mary Hogan, Women's Swimming Association, third.

220-Backstroke—Won by Eleanor Holm, Women's Swimming Association; Joan McSheehy, Whitinsville Comunity Center, second; Lisa T. Lindstrom, Women's Swimming Association, third. Time—3m. 4 2-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Helene Madison, Washington A. C., Seattle; Lenore Kight, Homestead Library Club, Pittsburgh, second; Josephine McKim, Los Angeles A. C., third Time—5m. 42 4-5s.

YOUNGSTER LEADS STARS

WEST ORANGE, N. J., July 17 (AP)—With a lead of one stroke over 144 other contenders for the metropolitan open championship, the youthful Paul Runyan, of the Metropolis Club, who learned his golf in Arkansas, today continued his bid for his first metropolitan district title. Runyan trekked over the Crestmont course yesterday in 70 strokes, to set the pace for one of the greatest fields ever entered in the tournament. Johnny Farrell and Willie MacFarlane, the defending champion, were only one and two shots, respectively, behind the leader. Three strokes behind Runyan was Gene Sarasen, former holder of the national and professional golfers' championships.

WESTERN GOLF IN SEMIFINAL

PORTLAND, Ore., July 17 (AP)—The defending champion, Johnny Lehman, of Chicago; Dr. O. F. Willing, Don Moe and Malcolm MacNaughton, all of Portland, advanced to the semifinals of the western amateur golf tournament yesterday. In the 36-hole quarterfinals Lehman defeated Harold Thompson, of Glendale, Calif., 6 and 5; Don Moe conquered Fay Coleman, of Los Angeles, 7 and 5; Willing downed Jack Gaines, of Glendale, 4 and 2, and MacNaughton beat Rudie Wilhelm, of Portland, 5 and 4.

MAHAFFEY WINS EIGHTH GAME

Defeats Tigers for Fourth Time This Season—Senators Win

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	60	25	.706
Washington	53	32	.624
New York	48	34	.575
Cleveland	43	41	.506
St. Louis	38	45	.458
Detroit	32	53	.381
Chicago	30	50	.375
Boston	30	51	.363

RESULTS JULY 16

Philadelphia 5, Detroit 3.
Washington 5, Chicago 4.
Cleveland 9, New York 8.
St. Louis 2, Boston 1.

Philadelphia made it three straight over the Detroit Tigers on Thursday, 5 to 3, and held its lead of seven full games in the American League pennant race. The Washington Senators kept pace with the leaders by winning from Chicago, 5 to 4. A doubleheader had been scheduled between the Senators and White Sox, but the second contest was postponed because of wet grounds. Cleveland, although out-hit, defeated the New York Yankees, 9 to 8. The St. Louis Browns made it three out of four from Boston by 2 to 1.

LeRoy Mahaffey pitched and won his eighth game of the season for the A's. He has defeated the Tigers four times. His team mates hit timely behind him for nine safeties. Mahaffey made the longest hit of the game, a home run into the left field stands. Vic Sorrell went the distance for the Tigers. The losers made 10 hits off Mahaffey, but could do little or nothing in the pinches. McManus, Detroit third baseman, made four hits in four times up, one of them a double. Bing Miller drove out two hits for the Athletics.

The Senators held their place in the pennant battle by scoring three runs in the last of the ninth inning. The White Sox had a seemingly comfortable lead of two runs going into the final frame, but were unable to hold it. Fred Marberry started for the winners, but was taken out of the box in the seventh inning for a pinch hitter. Bump Hadley, who finished, was given credit for the triumph. Thomas pitched until one was out in the ninth inning, and he was relieved by Caraway, who was charged with the defeat. Smead Jolly, Chicago outfielder, who has been out of the game since the start of the season, went to bat as a pinch hitter in the seventh and hit a homer.

Lou Gehrig's twenty-sixth and Babe Ruth's twenty-second home runs of the season, failed to give the Yankees a victory over the Indians. The New York club totaled 13 hits, while the Indians made only 11, but could not produce them when they were needed. Dick Porter led Cleveland's attack with four out of four, for a perfect day. One of his hits was a double. Gehrig's homer, triple and single was the best batting done by the Yankees. Brown pitched seven innings for the winners and Harder finished. Ruffing, New York's starting pitcher, also hit a homer.

Producing their five hits in the pinches, the Browns triumphed over the Red Sox, who made eight safeties. The winners scored once in the third and the Sox tied up the game with a run in the fourth. Boston's one run was unearned, as Levey's error let it cross the plate. The winning run came in the fifth, when Schulte and Melillo each hit a double, the former scoring. Sam Gray pitched for the Browns and was brilliant with men on base. Schulte and Melillo made all of the St. Louis hits, the former getting three and the latter two.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	x	5	9	1
Detroit	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	0

Batteries—Mahaffey and Cochrane; Sorrell and Hayworth. Umpires—Geisel, Guthrie and Moriarty. Time—1h. 47m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	5	10	4
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	4	8	3

Batteries—Marberry, Hadley and Spencer; Thomas, Caraway and Grube, Tate. Winning pitcher—Hadley. Losing pitcher—Caraway. Umpires—Ormsby, Hildebrand and Van Grafan. Time—1h. 51m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	1	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	9	11	1
New York	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	2	0	9	13	2

Batteries—Brown, Harder and Myatt; Ruffing, Pipgras, Rhodes, Wells and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Brown. Losing pitcher—Ruffing. Umpires—Owens and Nallin. Time—2h. 47m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	1
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	2

Batteries—Gray and Young; Lisenbee, Moore and Berry. Losing pitcher—Lisenbee. Umpires—Campbell, McGoan and Dineen. Time—1h. 35m.

DOEG AND VINES IN BOWL FINAL

National Champion Defeats Sutter—Californian Upsets Allison

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 17—Two tall youths, one formerly from California and now located in Newark, N. J., and one from California—John Hope Doeg and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr.—yesterday won the right to oppose each other on Saturday in the finals of the tennis singles tournament for the Longwood Bowl at the Longwood Cricket Club. Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, La., last year's Bowl winner, was no match for the national champion, and Vines slashed his way to a straight-set victory over Wilmer L. Allison Jr. Vines's victory comes as an upset, for Allison seemed to be playing in top form against Gledhill the day previous.

Both matches in the semifinals were hard played and packed with thrills. At one time in the afternoon the two matches were in play simultaneously, and the several thousand spectators were hard pressed themselves to follow the exciting play on the two courts.

Doeg Championship Player

In this tournament Doeg has progressed rapidly day by day, keeping step with the caliber of his opponents. Yesterday he beat a great volleyer and net player. Aided by that battering-ram service that has been functioning with increasing efficiency, Doeg demonstrated that he is a great championship player. Again and again yesterday the Newark player returned easy shots into the net, overshot the baseline, or missed the side lines, but when points were absolutely necessary, he made beautiful cross-court placements, or smothered Sutter with a net game, or slipped perfectly placed shots by Sutter when he in turn resorted to the net game. The sixth game in the first set gives an idea how keen was the competition; this game was carried to deuce eight times. Doeg took the first set 6—4.

The second set was the best of the four. Doeg gained an early lead with his service, but Sutter squared the match by returning Doeg's service successfully in the eighth game, and went into the lead for the first time by rushing to the net in the ninth. So far Sutter had three love games to his credit, Doeg finding the net an obstacle. Doeg, however, was not to be beaten. In his service he smashed the ball at tremendous speed in the tenth game, outvolleyed Sutter in eleventh, keeping him on the run from side to side with cleverly placed corner shots, and fired his heavy artillery at him in the twelfth, taking the set 7—5. Everything went right for Sutter in the third set; he had little trouble winning, 6—4. And then came the fourth set and victory for Doeg. He broke through Sutter's service in the third game, and his own service did the rest. Doeg was relentless in winning 6—4.

Vines Serves Notice

By his victory in the United States clay court singles championship and his elimination yesterday of Allison in straight sets, Vines has served notice that a new star has become firmly fixed in the tennis firmament. Well-grounded in fundamentals, tall, thin, and wiry, possessed of a service that is almost the equal of Doeg's, and able to cover large areas, Vines plays like a master. The adept Allison tried everything in his bag of tricks and found not one of them availing. Did Allison play the far corners, his towering opponent was on top of the ball and sent it back with a speed that left the Texan at a disadvantage. He outvolleyed Allison, he outserved him, he shaved the side lines when Allison rushed to the net, he played the net himself successfully, he made cross-court back-hand placements that wrung applause from even the press box. Allison gave everything he had, but it was not enough. The score, 7—5, 6—3, 6—4.

In the first set the lead changed hands several times, Vines finally winning by beautiful placements in the return of Allison's service in the twelfth game. Due to Vine's momentary lapse in the first game of the second set Allison went immediately into the lead and held it until the eighth game when the pace was too fast for him. Vines took the next two games with ease and the set. The third set was almost a repetition of the second except that Allison cracked in the fifth instead of the eighth game. California is now all square with Texas for the beating Allison gave Gledhill the day before. The summary:

LONGWOOD BOWL TENNIS SINGLES—Semifinal Round

John Hope Doeg, Newark, N. J., defeated Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, La., 6—4, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, 7—5, 6—3, 6—4.

DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

John Hope Doeg, Newark, N. J., and Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated R. B. and R. B. Thurber, Boston, 6—3, 6—2.

Frederick C. Baggs and Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, defeated Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, and Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, La., 6—4, 5—7, 6—2.

Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated Josiah Wheelwright, Boston, and L. W. Tiers, Cooperstown, N. Y., 6—2, 6—0.

Jan Kozleluh, Czechoslovakia, and Eugene McCauliff, Yonkers, N. Y., defeated Henry R. Guild and J. Brooks Fenno, Boston, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

VETERANS DOMINATE PLAY

The first and second rounds of the Massachusetts state open golf championship, played Thursday, saw the elimination of all except two of the youngsters who qualified. Fred J. Wright Jr. of Albemarle, defending champion, advanced through to the quarterfinals with easy victories, and the two youngsters left are Joe Lynch, Albemarle, and Wilfred Crossley of Norfolk. One of the feature matches in the second round saw Eddie Lowery, of Norfolk defeat Joe Batcheider of Salem, 1 up, after 20 holes. W. P. Arnold of Cohasset eliminated Senator Joe Monahan of Cambridge in the second round. Monahan defeated Francis Doyle of Worcester, the medalist, in the first round.

MITCHELL WINS PLAYOFF

PHILADELPHIA, July 17 (AP)—C. Bayard Mitchell 3d., of Woodbury, N. J., yesterday won the playoff in the triple tie for the low score medal for amateurs in the Pennsylvania open golf championship concluded Wednesday at the Philadelphia Cricket Club. Mitchell went around the 18 holes in 76, while Charles Reckner, Philadelphia, took 78. Thomas W. Herion, Hollidaysburg, Penna., the third player in the tie, did not compete. Felix Serafin, Scranton, Penna., was the winner of the state open title.

Bill Tilden Expects French Cup Victory

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New York, July 17

HERE are Big Bill Tilden's thoughts on the day's salient tennis topics, telegraphed from Skytop, Penna., in answer to questions put to him by the Associated Press:

No. 1—"Do you agree with the opinion of most critics that your professional victories have shown your game to be better than ever?"

Answer: "Am playing as well as I ever played."

No. 2—"What are your plans for a world professional tour, starting late this year?"

Answer: "No plans to announce yet, but should have in two weeks."

No. 3—"What do you think of the American Davis Cup prospects?"

Answer: "Haven't beaten England yet. If we do, I look to see France win."

Miss Quier Needs One More Victory

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 17 (AP)—Mrs. Leo G. Federman of Flushing, L. I., alone stands between Miss Edith A. Quier of Reading, Penna., and her ambition to win permanent possession of the Griswold cup with a third championship in as many years at the Shenecossett Golf Club.

Miss Quier personally removed any immediate danger of losing her claim to permanent ownership of the trophy yesterday by defeating Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Philadelphia, also a two-time winner, in a semifinal match by a margin of 2 and 1.

Mrs. Federman, who has competed here several years, never before was as close to the Griswold trophy as she stands as the result of her victory over Mary Louise Congdon of New London, Conn., in the other semifinal. Her margin was 2 and 1.

Ended Brilliant Golf

The defeat of Mrs. Hurd brought to an end a streak of brilliant golf which began last Monday when she won medalist honors with a 78 and continued through the first three rounds of match play. Against Miss Quier she equaled men's par for the first eight holes to gain a lead of 1 up. The defending titleholder drew level at the ninth where Mrs. Hurd went over par for the first time.

The downfall of Mrs. Hurd began specifically at the eleventh hole where she dubbed a drive, approached short, and finally conceded a par 3 to her opponent. Miss Quier increased her lead to 2 up at the long thirteenth and halved the next four holes to clinch the victory.

An indication of the kind of golf Mrs. Hurd was playing up to the time she was eliminated is shown in the fact that through 75 holes of play, including the medal round, she took only four sixes.

Mrs. Federman Experienced

Mrs. Federman, an experienced tournament campaigner, had to fight an up-hill battle to conquer the youthful Miss Congdon, who was playing the second tournament of her career. The New London girl went out in front three times on the first nine, but each time Mrs. Federman drew up even.

Faulty putting and one bad approach by Miss Congdon in the first part of the homeward journey gave Mrs. Federman a lead of 2 up, which she held until the match ended at the seventeenth. The summary:

GRISWOLD CUP GOLF TOURNAMENT

Semifinal

Miss Edith A. Quier, Reading, Penna, defeated Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, Philadelphia, 2 and 1.

Mrs. Leo G. Federman, Flushing, L. I., defeated Mary Louise Congdon, New London, Conn., 2 and 1.

Poland Now Leads In Chess Standing

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 17 (AP)—Three matches in the seventh round and a like number in the eighth round of the team tourney of the International Chess Federation were decided here yesterday.

The United States team took second position in the point total with 18½, Poland moving into the lead with 20. The United States team was subdued by Jugoslavia in the eighth round, 2½ to 1½, after the Americans had bested Sweden in the seventh round by 2—1, with one game being adjourned.

In the match between the United States and

SOROPTIMISTS URGED TO SEEK WIDER ACTIVITIES

Small Bits of Social Work Declared to Be Insufficient

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng. — The necessity of keeping awake to the possibilities of international usefulness was urged upon the delegates to the Soroptimist National Conference — held here during the last days of June, by F. J. S. Broad, a Rotarian.

There was a danger, he said, of clubs being satisfied with bits of social work, and for the doing of which there was no need to be banded together in a category club, which had it in its power to do many really important pieces of work if it liked to use that power. It could help to educate the press in the need for stressing the finer things of life, it could help to look after moral well-being through backing up welfare work and the work of the women police; it could help, through its explorer members, to bring romance into many lives.

International usefulness was urged, too, by Alderman W. W. Saunders, the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, in welcoming the delegates.

"The Soroptimist movement is in every sense an international movement," he said, "for since its inception in 1921 it has established branches in many countries of Europe as well as in America and Canada.

"In these days when we are struggling to secure and maintain a better understanding between the nations of the world an organization such as this can do an enormous amount of good. The spirit of friendship between the women of different nations which it encourages, and the sincere desire on the part of its members to see and understand the other person's point of view, must help toward a better feeling between the nations."

Dr. Elizabeth Hunt, in her presidential address, dwelt upon the importance of taking the widest view in regard to human needs — of using, that is, the Soroptimist motto, "Looking Further," in its fullest meaning. The majority of the members belonged to some trade or professional association. If a Soroptimist club, then, thought that some object needed help, or that an effort should be made in some special direction, every member could try and get her own vocational association to make part of the effort needed.

When the 18 British clubs gave reports of their year's work to the conference, it was interesting to notice that several had undertaken career guidance for girls leaving school, or other forms of work with which a club, each member of which is an expert in her own job, is specially fitted to deal.

At the conference dinner, which was attended by 200 members and guests, the Bishop of Birmingham and Sir Barry Jackson, the founder and director of the Birmingham Repertory Theater, were the chief speakers.

Sir Barry said that the future of the theater lay very largely in the hands of women. In contrast to the days when men formed the entire audience at a theater, and did all the acting, women now formed the greater part of any theater audience and far more actresses than actors were employed. One woman, Ruth Draper, was packing a London theater day after day, and from 75 per cent to 90 per cent of her audiences were women.

Greetings from the Vancouver club were given to the conference by Miss L. K. Barrie, a neice of Sir J. M. Barrie and headmistress of King Edward's High School, Birmingham, who was one of the party of British headmistresses who recently toured Canada.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, JULY 19

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WEEI, 590kc-508m.

PROVIDENCE — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WJAR, 890kc-337m.

NEW YORK—Thirteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPCH, 810kc-370m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. S. T., by CFRB, 960kc-312m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

BALTIMORE — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WCAO, 600kc-205m.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-2055m.

New Traces Found Of India in 3000 B. C.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SIMLA, India—Additional traces of a pre-Aryan culture, known in archæological circles as the Indus Valley Civilization, have been unearthed in the neighborhood of Ambala, in the Punjab. While members of the Archæological Department of the Government of India maintain considerable reticence concerning the discoveries made, there are indications that excavations in progress will add considerably to the lore of India's civilizations.

The remains discovered in Ambala suggest that the Indus Valley Civilization was by no means confined to the valley of the Indus on the west side of the peninsula. The conclusion is drawn that if the civilization extended as far as Ambala it probably extended further in the same direction, even possibly towards the east coast down the Ganges Plain.

The discoveries made at Ambala link up with previous finds achieved by the Archæological Department at Harrappa, in the Punjab, and Mohenjo-Daro, in Sind. In all instances traces of pre-Aryan occupation of India were found in relics, habitations and cities which revealed that a high form of civilization has existed in the country as far back as 3000 B. C.

Details connected with the finds show that the Southern Punjab and Sind were not the desert areas they are today. These areas were districts of highly developed cultivation, with great forests in which roamed tigers, deer, rhinoceros, and elephants. Much interest will follow researches being made to show how the areas became barren.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Quaker Early Birds.
9:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:10 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—NBC program.
1:30 p. m.—NBC Farm and Home Hour.
2:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:45 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS, Address by King George V, from London.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Cleveland, Fred Hoey, reporter.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Danceonians, Will Dodge, director.
5:30 NBC, Interior decoration talk.
5:45 Marguerite Laliberte, soprano.
5:50 Quaker Puzzleman.
5:55 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:30 Announcements; pianist; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 The Old Painter.
7:05 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
7:30 Whiting's Program.
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Concert Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; piano duo.
9:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos; Raymond Knight, master of ceremonies.
9:30 Earl Nelson, John Herrick, soloists; male trio; dance orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Kodak Week-End Program: Countess Olga Albani, soprano; Men About Town Quartet; Nathaniel Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, RKO Theater of the Air: Jane Cowl; Phillips Lord; "Roxy"; Breen and De Rose; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WBZA and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:30 p. m.—Amphion Ensemble.
5:15 Baseball scores.
5:17 NBC, "Fireside Songs"; voices and guitar.
5:45 Agricultural markets: talk.
5:55 "National Affairs," David Lawrence.
6:00 Time; weather; road reports.
6:09 Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 NBC, Tal Henry and his orchestra.
6:30 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Prudence Musical hits.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Home Circle talk.
8:00 NBC, Nestle Orchestra; Roy Smeck, "Wizard of the Strings."
8:30 "Philippine Nights."
8:45 Boarding House skit.
9:00 NBC, Interwoven Orchestra; Billy Jones and Ernest Hare.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; soloists; mixed quartet.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Paint Men; soloists; male trio.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Pollock and Lawnhurst, piano duo.
11:00 Time; weather; sport review; temperature.
11:15 Louie's Hungry Five: skit.
11:25 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
12:00 Paramount Organ, Harry Foisey.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Boston Market Program.
5:45 Educator Orchestra; time.
6:00 Footlight Echoes: organ.
6:15 "Program Builders," with Linus Travers.
6:30 CBS, Roy Atwell, monologist: soloist; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
6:45 Two pianos and soloist.
7:00 Baseball; news.
7:10 Golf résumé, Burt Hoxie; weather
7:15 Pitts's Harmony Monarchs.
7:30 CBS, St. Moritz Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Barbershop Quartet.
8:30 CBS, Old-time popular songs; soloists; players; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Liberty Hour sketches; music.
9:45 CBS, Whispering Jack Smith, baritone.
10:00 CBS, Pillsbury Pageant: Toscha Seidel, violinist; Theo Karle, tenor; Songbirds Quartet; Sam Lanin's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Poet's Gold"; poetry readings; music.
11:00 "The Merry Minters."
11:15 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:30 Emery Daugherty and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Nocturne: Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Hawaiian Melodies.
6:00 Evening Muiscale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:00 Variety program, Peggy Rais.
7:15 "Etchings in Music."
7:30 Jackson Community Program.
7:45 Bedford Zoo Program.
8:00 "Songs We Love to Hear": soloist, violin, organ.
8:30 Symphonic Hour: soloist; orchestra.
9:30 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, I. C. A. A. track meet, Harold Abrahams, reporter.
5:15 CBS, Luna Park Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, John Kelvin, tenor.
5:45 CBS, Earl Carpenter's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Twomey's Irish Pipers.
7:30 Dane Singers; Dane String Quartet.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Riverside Foursome, male quartet.
8:30 Time; voice and piano.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emery Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Abe Lyman and his orchestra.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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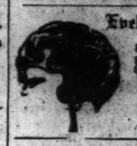

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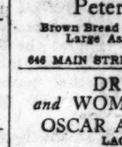

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Peach Tree

A PEACH orchard in bloom is one of the most radiant prospects the spring provides. Each tree appears as a branching bouquet of rose pink fragrance, as the foliage does not usually unfold until the blossoms are ready to shed their petals.

Originally coming from Asia, the peach tree has become naturalized through warm and temperate climates of the world. The "peach belt" in America, for instance, extends from the shores of the Great Lakes across the middle and southern states. The crop does well, also, on the Pacific coast.

In parts of Europe this fruit is often grown under glass or trained to cover sunny walls; but such trees do not reach full size, which may be 20 feet high, branching widely and freely. The leaf form is narrow, perhaps three inches in length, with a glossy surface.

Peach blossoms arrange themselves singly or in small groups along the bare twigs, and by fall have set their seeds in the form of hard, corrugated "stones." These brown pits are thickly covered with juicy, sweet pulp, which classifies the peach as "free stones" or "clings," according to the ease with which it may be separated from the pit. The edible part of the fruit may be yellow, pink or white.

A smooth, waxy-skinned variety of peach, called nectarine, has a firmer pulp which is aromatic, as well as being well flavored.

Peaches are related to almonds, which are nut-producing trees. The leaves and flowers of both are similar, and some species of peach have kernels with the well-known almond flavor.

In Lighter Vein

Just Sighed

He was very fat and stood behind an impatient woman while waiting in line to see a movie.

"Stop yer pushin', can't yer?" said the woman, suddenly.

"Excuse me, madam," he apologized. "I did not push; I only sighed."—*Tit-Bits.*

Not the Place

"Then you wouldn't let him propose?"

"Not last night."

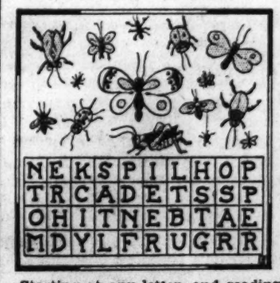
"Why not?"

"We were at bridge."

"Hasn't he won you?"

"Yes, but I didn't want it said he won me at a bridge party."—*Los Angeles Times.*

Insect Puzzle



Starting at any letter, and reading up or down, right or left, or diagonally, spell the names of 11 varieties of common insects.

A Word a Day

Preamble

Pronounced *prē'-am-b'l*, with secondary stress on the second syllable; *e* as in *key*, *a* as in *hat*.

A "preamble" is literally that which goes before, the word coming to us from a combination of the Latin *præ*, "before," and *ambulare*, "to walk" (note here the root of our "amble," "perambulator," etc.).

We use "preamble" to designate an introductory portion of a constitution, resolution, statute, by-laws, etc., which states or explains the reasons for the work, or offers certain explanations the knowledge of which is regarded as essential to a proper understanding of that which follows.

"Preface" and "introduction" apply especially to books, and a "prologue" to poems.

Example: "The teachers asked the pupils to recite the Preamble of the Constitution."

Notes and Queries

With thee—In formal reading this should not sound as *withee*. There's plenty of time!

A Quotation for Today

THERE is no religion in being unhappy.—CHANNING.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Two Samaritans

(Portland Journal)

Portland, Ore.

SHE was elderly and frail. She stood on a street corner, waiting in a downpour of rain for a trolley car.

A young woman came along in a taxicab. Espying the old lady, she ordered the driver to stop. With a smile she invited the bedraggled stranger to ride with her, and the invitation was accepted.

It soon developed that the young woman's new passenger lived in a distant part of the city. To deliver her there would require a considerable outlay of cash as pay for the taxi.

But the young woman decided that if she was going to be a Samaritan, she would be a good Samaritan. So the old lady was delivered at her own doorstep, deposited there, and with a smile and a good-by the girl proceeded to her own home.

Arriving at last at her own address, the young woman prepared to pay the fare, which, by this time, had mounted to a pretty sizable figure.

"Just pay me half, lady; I am going fifty-fifty with you on the elderly lady," said the driver.

And instead of one good Samaritan, it became two.

The Children's Corner

Kitten Cat's Day

THE bright rays of the morning sun danced on the kitchen window sill, then, bobbing and jostling, but with silent golden feet, moved over the kitchen floor and peeped into a basket at the opposite side of the room. The basket was lined with red flannel, and in the very middle of it there was curled up a very small shiny and silky black ball. This ball was Kitten Cat, still fast asleep with one paw half hiding a tiny coral-pink nose! And just two months old.

These sunbeams were so gay, so warm, so bright that Kitten Cat stirred, half awoke, gave a purr, tried to tuck his nose farther under his paw and then, suddenly deciding to wake up, opened round blue-gray eyes very wide and dabbed at the sunbeams. Nothing happened, so he stretched, stared across at the window, sat up, stretched again and yawned, showing his coral-pink tongue. Just as he was deciding to jump out of his basket and up on the window sill to see what was happening outside in the garden, in came Caroline, the cook, big, fat and smiling. Behind Caroline pattered Susan, tying a big red bow to her hair.

Kitten Cat, who was so pleased to see them that he was purring a very small purr all to himself, pretended that really he was interested in exploring the side of his basket, because that's a way of Kitten Cats the world over. But when Susan picked him up in her arms she could feel the purr going on inside him—like the kettle bubbling or something, Susan wasn't quite sure. But all she said was, "Let's go out, Kitten Cat, and play till breakfast's ready."

"And that won't be long, you may be sure," said big Caroline, with a chuckle, as she bustled about the stove. "Be off with you both, or you'll be getting under my feet!"

When they were in the garden Susan put Kitten Cat down and then waited to see what he would do. First he started for the lawn, sprinkled with wide-open daisies, but after a step or two he found that it was still wet with dew and, as Kitten Cats like to keep their paws dry, he scampered back to the path and after shaking one of them after another, he sat down and gave them all a good wash. At least, that was what he meant to do, but when he had cleaned one and started on the second, he suddenly noticed a leaf gliding along the ground and in a second he was a small black streak rushing after it. He went so fast that he missed it and almost turned a somersault.

"Oh, Kitten Cat!" gurgled Susan between her laughter, "you are a funny little thing!" And maybe Kitten Cat was thinking, "Well; sometimes I think you're funny too. Anyway, I'd not like a red bow tied on my tail, not a bit." But he pretended not to hear Susan. In fact, he pretended that she wasn't there at all. Walking stiffly round the leaf and then round her feet, he looked as though he were on his way back to the house. But in the middle of his walk he stopped, sat down and began washing himself again where he had left off. And then Caroline's voice called from the kitchen door, "Breakfast! And your mother says you'd better hurry, or you'll be late for school."

"Don't I wish I could take you with me!" said Susan, picking Kitten Cat up again. Kitten Cat had nothing to say to that, but after an intent stare up at Susan's face, started dabbing at her nose with one of the paws he had so busily cleaned. Being very thoughtful in some ways, though he was only two months old, he took care to keep his claws sheathed.

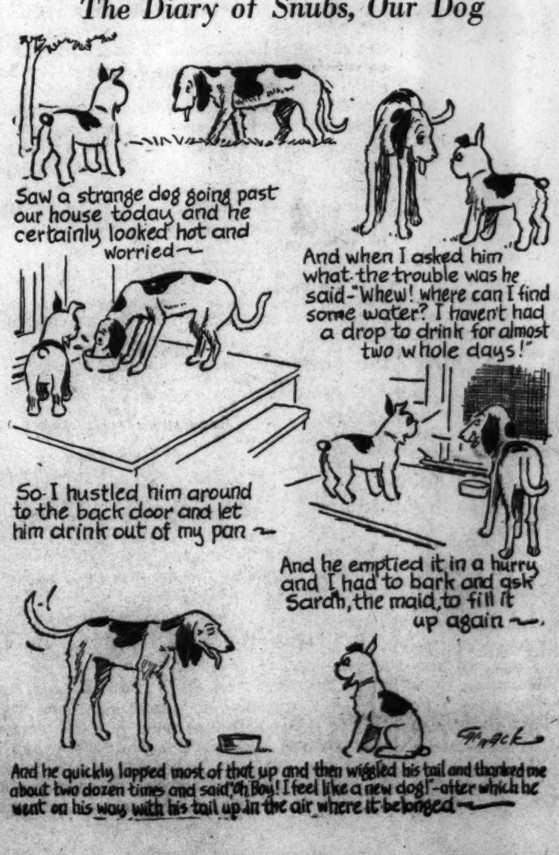
Susan was still laughing as she lowered him to his saucer of milk. "There," she said, "lovely creamy milk for you." Milk? So it was, but this now appeared to be the very last thing Kitten Cat wanted. He blinked up at her with a surprised expression, kneaded his paws, mewed, and then sat down and started washing his face! So Susan had to run away to her own breakfast without seeing him have his. But he did, he finished it to the last drop and then cleaned himself all over again. Because that's just another thing about Kitten Cats. Then, having already had quite a busy morning, for him, he curled up in a patch of sun and had a nap.

When he awoke he was ready to play, but Susan wasn't there, so he amused himself by playing with the ends of curtains, with bobbles on one chair, and with fringe on another. He was over and under all the cushions and at last he found a reel of cotton that kept him intent for a long time. And then out again to the garden. There's always so much to do, and hear, and see, and scent out there! When Susan came looking for him after school, where should Kitten Cat be but on the garden wall, staring up at the sky.

"Why, hullo, Kitten Cat!" called Susan as she saw him, "how ever did you get up there! Oh, you climbed the tree, I suppose. Aren't you clever!" Kitten Cat removed his gaze from the sky and now stared down at Susan. Not by the quiver of a whisker did he show her how pleased he was that she was home, but the little purr had started up inside him again. But Susan understood him. She turned her back and started to walk slowly away and the next thing she knew he was running ahead of her along the path and then peeping at her round a Michaelmas daisy!

By the time dusk had fallen Kitten Cat and Susan were both ready for their supper. And after this Kitten Cat decided that the most pleasant place he knew was a cosy basket lined with red flannel. Steadily purring he settled himself for the night. All in all, it had been a very pleasant day, a very good day . . . that garden wall, too . . . Kitten Cat, curled in a ball, one paw over his coral-pink nose, was asleep!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Saw a strange dog going past our house today and he certainly looked hot and worried—
And when I asked him what the trouble was he said-"Whew! where can I find some water? I haven't had a drop to drink for almost two whole days!"
So I hustled him around to the back door and let him drink out of my pan—
And he emptied it in a hurry and I had to bark and ask Sarah, the maid, to fill it up again—
And he quickly lapped most of that up and then wiggled his tail and thanked me about two dozen times and said "Oh Boy! I feel like a new dog!"-after which he went on his way with his tail up in the air where it belonged—

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: But why does the electrical robot move at the mere sound of a word when he isn't married?

Punch: A new London theater seats only 150. The building is so small that people in the audience can overhear what the players are saying to each other.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Swift Aid for Germany

THE mere announcement that the United States purposed participating fully in the international conference at London to determine upon relief measures had an immediate effect upon world-wide sentiment. Tension was lessened. New confidence appeared in financial circles. Stocks and bonds recouped their losses of the day before. The German financial leaders who had been making strenuous efforts to avert a crash redoubled their endeavors. It is being made manifest to the least internationally minded that only by full participation in international efforts for the rehabilitation of Germany can even deeper involvement in a world-wide catastrophe be averted.

There is no alternative offered between what some call international entanglements and aloofness. The United States is entangled anyway to an extent narrowly approaching $2,000,000,000, and it is only by intelligent coöperative endeavors that colossal loss can be averted.

The civilized world is earnestly endeavoring to correct a menacing situation. Germany, reprieved by the Hoover moratorium, is far from being out of danger. The confidence of her own people in her financial stability has been shaken no less than that of people in other lands. The efforts of some Germans to protect their individual fortunes at the expense of the financial structure of the nation has not made their case better.

Perhaps there may be justice in a certain suspicion that they are not averse to exaggerating their own difficulties in order to gain special concessions. On the other hand, the suspicion may be cruelly unjust. At any rate, it enters into the problem as to what the financial world is to do in order to avert German collapse. The apprehension that unless aided by the capitalistic world Germany may go over wholly to Bolshevism brings into the problem the factor of fear, which makes its solution doubly difficult.

Fear lest Germany should go Communist impels some nations to proffer her aid. Fear lest she recover financial strength and military power too swiftly inspires France to delay coöperation in this assistance. Beyond doubt, the German Government blundered in presenting to the world, at almost the very moment of seeking fraternal aid, the spectacle of the launching of the most powerful armored cruiser afloat, with another "pocket battleship" half completed. To have pitched into the European caldron the irritating issue of a German-Austrian customs union was likewise, at the moment, provocative and foolish. But there will be more profit to the world in considering today methods of repairing past follies than in harping upon them.

It is obvious that for the well-being of the rest of the world assistance must be given to Germany, and speedily. Time is an essential element in this situation. Already the feeling is growing that President Hoover's action, helpful as it has been, was delayed to the very danger point. The world-wide depression in business, for which Germany is in no wise responsible, is a chief factor in bringing her to her present plight. Reparations might have been met had business continued as it was when the Young plan was formulated. An economic stringency almost unprecedented in its proportions has gripped other nations equally with Germany, but, added to its baneful influence, she has the burden of reparations payments.

It is apparent that the Hoover Administration has determined to act speedily and helpfully in association with the other powers of the world. By this determination it has averted dire disaster to the financial world and the possible creation of another Bolshevist power.

A Prohibition Holiday

POLITICIANS are saying that prohibition has been ousted from its place as a major political issue by the new interest in international affairs. The saving of Germany has displaced in many minds the perplexing problem of reopening the breweries. International rehabilitation is more important than the effort to secure a wet Congress and wet President.

The wets don't like it, but they see it. The fulminations of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment fall largely upon deaf ears. Prohibition, about which everyone was talking six weeks ago, is little discussed. All eyes turn to the newspaper accounts of the struggle to rescue Germany, and all minds are engaged in watching that contest and hoping for a happy outcome. Mr. Wickersham's commission could make a supplementary report and get no attention, and Major Curran's association can put forth the most impassioned pleas for more rum without exciting anybody not on the pay roll of the Anti-Saloon League.

All of which is quite as it should be. Prohibition is in the Constitution; a part of the basic law of the land. It was discussed fully before its enactment. The time for debate is past—observance and enforcement are the duties of the hour. It may prove unnecessary to refer to prohibition in political platforms other than by a reference to the citizen's obligation to observe the law—a plank at which neither party can possibly shy.

It is obvious, also, that the quality in a candidate which shall determine his nomination will not be his position on prohibition. In a sense, this is unfortunate for Mr. Hoover. His record would assure him the entire dry vote of the nation. Against a candidate who strove to make prohibition the determining issue of the campaign the President would have been an assured winner. He would have back of him most of big business and a great proportion of the home-keeping, humble and God-fearing people of the nation. It is a combination the failure of which is unthinkable.

But in the end it is better that prohibition should not be the issue. The more the law is let alone, the less it is made the object of political propaganda, the more certain is its success, the more enduring its power for good.

The Tribunal of Honor

IT WOULD be difficult to exaggerate the mischief which may be done in estranging nations by false, distorted and prejudiced statements in the press. A seditious publication may be instantly suppressed by process of law. But inflammatory articles which might do a still greater injury to the state by encouraging war may be free from legal restraint.

The press may do evil and sow discord between peoples, and yet not stand in jeopardy of the law. Because of this immunity, it is of capital importance that the world should know that the International Federation of Journalists has set up within its midst a Tribunal of Honor, a voluntary organ of justice, and that it is resolved to continue its progress through the centuries under one flag alone, the flag of honor.

The words are those of Mr. B. C. J. Loder, formerly president of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, who has accepted the position of first president of the Tribunal of Honor—a body prepared to exercise its jurisdiction in disputes between journalists, or journalists and nonjournalists, of different nationalities. The tribunal will have no power to imprison or fine those whom it may find guilty. It will be content to caution or reprimand them, or declare them unworthy to practice journalism—a declaration which might lead to the offender's expulsion from his professional organization in his own country.

Journalism would be an unworthy profession if it knew no restraints but those imposed by law. In every civilized country there are statutes to punish libel, sedition, gross indecency, and incitement to disorder. But happily there is a growing number of journals and journalists who impose upon themselves a much stricter code than that which is legally enforceable.

The whole basis of the theory of the freedom of the press rests upon the supposition that the press is worthy of freedom. But unfortunately this self-imposed code of honor, upon which rests its high authority, its prestige, and its very claim to liberty, is not always obeyed. The breach of it, in matters of national interest only, may do incalculable harm to the morale of the reading public; and, in matters of international concern, may breed those distrusts which are dangerous to peace. If such offenses cannot be checked by public opinion—and sometimes they cannot—it is in the highest interest of the profession of journalism to take measures to set its own house in order.

The appeal to private honor alone may not be sufficient. Too often it has proved to be insufficient. But the appeal to an authorized tribunal, set up by the authorized organizations which represent journalists, and acting in accordance with a few simple and unassailable fundamentals—dealing with questions of fact, not of opinion—should surely have far greater weight.

"Hello, There, Illinois!"

THAT kiosk of blinking signal lights set in the center of city traffic to guide the comings and goings of touring automobiles is becoming in these days a rendezvous where license plates of the same state may whinny to one another in proud and joyful recognition.

Here is a busy street corner crowded with trucks, cars and pedestrians. In an instant a green light melts into amber, and then into red. A double line of cars from one direction comes to a stop. Two automobiles bearing telltale license plates—each of bright emerald, denoting the same state—touch hubs at the street intersection. Driver meets the eye of driver.

"Hello, there, Illinois!" gayly exclaims the first man. "Where're you bound for?"

"Atlantic City," answers the second motorist, neighborlike. "Been out a week camping along the way. How's the lake breeze back in Chicago?"

A few more interchanges of friendly talk, and the signal light changes to "Go," and the caravan moves swiftly forward, bound for various destinations miles and miles apart.

The speeding automobile is a magic shuttle which is weaving together a bright new fabric of neighborliness made up of old loyalties and mutual enjoyments, and rich in the pageantry of the open road and the adventure of the unfamiliar and the remote. Narrow provincialism and foolish boastings cannot withstand the impacts of observant travel.

> They tour from Memphis, Atlanta, Savannah,
> Tallahassee and Texarkana.
> They tour from St. Louis, Columbus, Manistee,
> They tour from Peoria, Davenport, Kankakee.
> Cars from Concord, Niagara, Boston,
> Cars from Topeka, Emporia and Austin.
> Cars from Chicago, Hannibal, Cairo,
> Cars from Alton, Oswego, Toledo.
> Cars from Buffalo, Kokomo, Delphi. . . . .
>
> While I sit by the milestone
> And watch the sky,
> The United States
> Goes by!

Thus sings the poet Vachel Lindsay in his "Santa Fe Trail." Thus he envisages the picture of many automobiles as they passed westward, and sees in that motley procession a vision of the new America, without geographical divisions and petty racial differences.

Tracking the Golf Ball to Its Lair

EVER since the Scots searched the heather for the first lost golf ball, the issue of strayed balls has been of great concern to the golf-playing public. And when one takes into consideration the average overhead of a season on the golf course the question of lost balls is an economic issue of no mean proportions to many persons. The majority of golfers like to make their golf balls go as far as possible, whatever interpretation they may give to the statement.

Conservation of the golf ball has not become the subject of a national institute, nor a world congress, although there are thousands of players who are quite ready to answer any call that may have as its objective a proposed per capita annual saving of a peck or two of these pellets. Golf balls have not acquired a habit of coming out in the open and giving themselves up when a misdirected stroke has sent them into hiding. Neither have experts developed any instrument by which stray golf balls may be automatically harvested at the end of each 18 holes.

Golf balls of the type and quality which the average ambitious golfer needs in order "properly to do justice to my stroke, don't you know," cannot be purchased for a dollar a bushel. The loss of only one represents a fairly good table d'hôte dinner to a number of players. And so the great golfing public will be delighted to know that the runaway golf ball finally has met its match. All the golfer has to do is to raise a flock of white butterflies. A California golf player made the discovery that by sousing his golf balls in a certain scented solution he can make the white butterflies chase all over the field after them. And so he hunts no more for lost golf balls. He sits on a convenient knoll and lets the butterflies do it. Will the clubhouse professional now add white butterflies to his line of golf accessories for sale?

Centenary of the Reaper

CYRUS H. McCORMICK, who a hundred years ago this month produced his first reaper, belongs to the class of inventors and discoverers who silenced the old fear that mouths would always increase faster than the means to fill them.

Before McCormick's time agriculture pursued practically the same hand methods which had prevailed since Biblical times. Famines were almost as frequent in the Occident as they are now in the Orient. But the reaper and the other mechanical appliances which followed it have made the world so rich that today the fear is not of famines but of gluts.

It would be absurd to think of this latter-day problem as at all comparable to that which faced the world before McCormick and the other pioneers of production were born. If wealth is embarrassing, there should be an easy way out—let all participate in it! Men's thoughts, so long occupied by production economics, are now being turned to distribution economics.

The more rapidly the distributive McCormicks of the world are given opportunity to function in the spreading of wealth and enlightenment, the more rapidly will the peoples of the earth approach Micah's prophecy—"They shall sit every man under his vine and his fig tree."

Moving the Campus to the Home

COLLEGE students still may laugh about the athlete who "won his letter" from a correspondence school, but the extension courses offered by their own institutions now are diverse enough to include opportunities for considerable teamwork. Formerly, when a college student went home for a holiday or vacation, his friends asked, "When will you get through school?" or, "Do you finish college this year?" Now the idea that one's formal instruction is something to be "finished" is passing. This changed viewpoint may be attributed partly to the increased enrollment in extension courses—about half a million such students in the United States each year.

The rapidity with which extension work has spread is indicated by a recent report from the Federal Office of Education. There are 443 colleges and universities offering such courses now, compared with seventy-five ten years ago. Instead merely of teaching by correspondence, these institutions have tried in divers ways to move their services from the campus to the home. They teach by radio; conduct institutes, conferences and short courses; encourage parent-teacher organizations; promote debates and the production of community drama; offer library services, and try to develop a livelier interest in educational affairs generally.

Parents used to think of college as a place, somewhat apart from themselves, where a child could spend four or more years and come back educated. Through extension courses the college has begun to make its influence more directly evident in each community. This newer type of service reaches many persons who have not attended an institution of higher education. While it offers utilitarian instruction, it tends also to uplift the community culturally. More and more attention to cultural training and leadership probably will be given as the scope of extension work is enlarged.

Editorial Notes

News comes from England that Prof. Caroline Spurgeon has at last finished her comparative study of all the figures of speech used by Shakespeare, and finds that more of them were suggested by carpentry than by any other craft. This in turn suggests to the professor that Shakespeare was a bit of a carpenter himself and probably a neat and handy man to have about the house. Perhaps this was also the case with Hamlet, who certainly talked like a carpenter when he told the player, "Nor do not saw the air with your hand."

Three of the ten leading scholar-athletes at Harvard this year were pole vaulters, which would seem to indicate that going after high marks in vaulting also tended to win high marks in studies.

Holders of corporations' securities in the United States will receive interest and dividends this month totaling only $850,000,000. What a year of depression!

"It has been said that it is impossible to describe an odor in words, but what better than 'um-m-m-m!' to describe the odor of a freshly baked pie just removed from the oven?"

A Fortress-Shrine of Old France

FOR you does Cherbourg mean Paris? Come now, don't hurry to the "boat train." Remember that, near Cherbourg, lies the Gothic gem of Mont Saint Michel's abbey and church! Leave the crowds of fellow passengers scrambling for seats in the "boat train," and go—your own leisurely way—to Saint Michel's shrine. It is true that in Paris you will find the sophistication of France, but on this tiny isle you will discover the romance of France. Perched in the midst of the sea, on its granite apex; towering above the clustered homes and huddled shops of the village; protected by the massive, encircling strength of thirteenth-century walls; it awaits your obeisance.

If it is spring, your ride through Normandy is hedged by massed blooms of apple trees feathering the orchards and scenting the air; if it is summer, the green of the peaceful countryside is shot through with the red of ripening fruit. If you journey early in March, make a stop at San Malo. Here—on the first day of the month—is held a service for the fishermen who sail each year on their perilous voyage to the fishing banks of Newfoundland. Here is a pageant of reverent sailors and their wives; of white-coiffed Breton mothers who hold babes for sailor fathers to kiss.

But do not linger too long, for Mont Saint Michel calls you. There it rises! The gray granite gem which in turn was a church, a Benedictine monastery, a fortress, a treasure trove sacked of silver and precious jewels by pillaging French Revolutionists, a state prison, and is now a great, empty, state-protected monument. There it stands pyramiding the sky, guarded by France and sought by the cultured of the world!

You drive along the modern causeway—with its narrow-gauge railroad—connecting the "island" with the mainland. The tide has swept far out to sea! You recall that, where high-powered automobiles now whirl affluent tourists, weary but enthusiastic pilgrims of other centuries once went afoot. Nobles, soldiers, commoners—all trudged the broad, flat surface of this tide-rippled bay, risking the treacherous quicksands and engulfing tide. Even the kings of France, in purple, ermine-bordered robes, marched across the sands to do homage to Saint Michel, the militant patron saint of France.

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At other times, besieging enemy hordes strode toward the mount! With armor clanking, brilliant pennons streaming, boot heels sinking in the wet sand and trumpets flaring their hostile cry of war, on they surged! Monks within the Abbey prayed! Chevaliers on the ramparts fought! But Saint Michel, legend relates, guarded his fortress against all invaders. Today, Saint Michel is no longer the patron saint of France, but surviving soldiers of the World War visit his shrine and leave decorations and medals of honor in the tiny parish church.

When you arrive outside the village gate, you find motorcars de luxe and humble flivvers parked side by side, in democratic lack of discrimination—for no automobiles are allowed to congest the isle's single street. The milkwoman, driving her faithful nag, may ride up the steep, twisting path of Saint Michel's only street. All others walk through the village gate.

Of course you are staying at the hotel built on the site of an age-old pilgrim hospice. It clings to the steep hillside and has evolved into a number of separate buildings—on different levels—connected with one another by a series of staircases. No elevators spoil the quaintness of this isle. Its former hostess came as a young girl to Saint Michel, at a time when the Abbey was half hidden by the scaffolding of twentieth-century archæologists. First a few, and then many, of these restorers came to eat the golden omelettes which made the name of Mme. Poulard famous.

Now the archæologists are gone and in their place the tourists have come. You, yourself, may dine in the dark-rafftered room with its huge, granite fireplace over which the young housewife used to stoop, with the fire glow playing on her long-handled skillet.

But step out of the Hotel Poulard—onto the narrow street. Hurry to the Abbey for that "first impression" which will pave the way for your future visits. Since there are no sidewalks, stroll on the cobbles, between the ancient buildings which line the way. Innumerable footpaths and unexpected stairways branch from the street—tempting explorations for the morrow!

At the entrance to the Abbey, guides in dark blue uniforms greet you. They show you Roman arches and Gothic arches; dark and dank cells where prisoners brooded; a spacious, lofty-arched refectory where once kings and nobles dined and troubadours sang; a cloister, with its many delicate columns, where monks strolled and—perchance—illuminated their manuscripts. You ascend the "escalier de dentelle," a magical name for a staircase of lacelike tracery. You stand on a platform with the village at your feet and the coast line of France stretching before you.

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You repicture the days when the Abbey was building, for it was from that coast that all of the granite came. Pious hands carted huge slabs across the sandy bay, when the tide was out; pious hands rowed immense blocks to the isle, when the tide was in; toiling, struggling monks laboriously pushed and pulled granite blocks up the steep mount to the pinnacle, where they now stand. Artist monks fell to work upon them. The screech of the wheeling sea gulls was lost in the patient staccato "tap! tap! tap!" of the chisels of the sculptors. The late afternoon sun sinks lower. The gigantic shadow of the mount is cast on the floor of the bay left smooth by the ebbed tide. There it is—a triangular silhouette—a sepia pyramid on a tawny background of sand! The curfew chimes! The Abbey must be left to silence and memories.

You stroll along the embattled walls. You walk along the broad top of the old ramparts. Souvenir-selling shopkeepers beset your way. Escape them—if you can—but heed the cry of the vendors who call, "Ici, Madame, ici on trouve des coquilles d'or." Look kindly on their wares of shell-shaped chocolates, gay with their covering of gold tin-foil. Forget the shrewd eyes and strident voice of the vendor and think only of the origin of the "shells of gold." These sweets are reproductions of shells gathered at the edge of the isle by pilgrims in an age when souvenir selling was forbidden as being sacrilegious.

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You choose one of the many awning-hung tea rooms which now line the walls. Sentinels of a former age are replaced by waitresses just as watchful—but, no doubt, more cordial. As you enjoy your refreshment, you watch the waves come sweeping in like a man galloping on horseback.

At night you go for a moonlight row with a sailor lad who fishes for salmon by day. The soft plashing of his oars forms a muffled accompaniment to the folk song he hums. The sea is indigoed by night. A briny tang arises from it. The mount soars in a sweeping line from the water's edge. Below the spire the turreted village sleeps. On one side of the island the tree tops of the microscopic forest mark a scalloped line of black beneath the buttressed gray of the Abbey. In the moonlight the walls sweep to sea in a heavy white line.

Returning to your room at the hotel, you step out on your balcony. Below you—on the causeway—the milkwoman is returning to the mainland. A swaying flicker of light ambers from the battered rear lantern and marks her lonely path. The soft lap of waves breaks against the rocky stronghold. On all sides the sea glistens in the moonlight, ripples alluringly. You turn to the Abbey. You feel that here is the heart of France!

R. W.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

The Fallacy of Governmental Subsidy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Much has been said pro and con on the subject of protective tariff. The Federal Farm Board has been hailed as the "savior of the farming industry" and as "the most sinister bit of legislation ever enacted by Congress." Federal guarantees to railways and ship subsidies have been lauded or decried, depending upon the particular position of the spokesman with respect to the industry involved. From the standpoint of the Federal Government, established for the express purpose of furthering the general welfare as against the interests of individuals or classes, all these questions may be disposed of by a decision as to the rightness or the wrongness of granting federal subsidy to any class.

I propose to point out that the reasoning which gives us subsidy is a fallacy; that we delude ourselves; that the principle of subsidy is incompatible with the fundamentals of our government and of economic law.

Subsidy is defined as a pecuniary gift or bounty granted by a government to an individual or to a class. One line of reasoning which gives us subsidy seems to be: Our Government is rich, therefore, if any group of us feels that we are not prospering as we should, we may call upon our Government for help. This must assume that our Government is a source, if not the source, of wealth. That is a fallacy and gives us a false major premise which leads to delusion.

In and of itself our Government produces no wealth and has none save as a trustee for its citizens. Wealth is produced by the intelligent toil of the whole body of citizens, and the Government is granted the right to confiscate a fair portion of that through taxation for the express purpose of looking after matters of common interest as against the interests of individuals or of classes.

When a subsidy is granted, whether it be a protective tariff, a direct money payment, or a $500,000,000 revolving fund for a farm board, the Government has no existing fund to take care of the gift, but our officials must busy themselves as to a method of confiscating more wealth of its citizens so as to provide the gift. Consequently, in effect, our government subsidy is not a gift from the Government to the beneficiary, but becomes a compulsory diversion of wealth, through the instrumentality of the Government, from one or more groups of its citizens to some particular group. In the case of a protective tariff subsidy, this diversion takes place without the Government either receiving or dispensing the so-called gift. The consumer pays a direct subsidy to the beneficiary in the form of higher prices.

This shows the fallacy upon which our subsidy idea is founded. Government is not the source of wealth, and does not in practice make the subsidy gift, but rather in effect the Government exacts tribute from the general group of its citizens and gives it to some particular group. This is a sacrifice of the general welfare for the benefit of a special group, the exact opposite of the express purpose of the general government.

In order for us to see more clearly the fallacy of our reasoning with respect to subsidy in a democracy, let us consider its logical conclusion. As a major premise, let us grant that the principle of subsidy is sound. Then, if it is right for one individual or group, our democratic principle of equality must cause us to conclude that it should be made to accrue to all groups. That being the case, and since government must get wealth from its citizens, conscience and reason must dictate that it were best for all of wealth to go to the Government directly and from there be reapportioned as individuals or groups have need. That is Communism—the logical conclusion from our false first assumption. But Communism is the antithesis of democracy and means the submerging of individual initiative, individual rights and freedom as against the democratic principles of freedom of initiative, individual freedom and individual rights.

A false theory of trade which has been handed down to us from the past and which still exists in spite of constant and unanswerable refutation yet leads us to delusion upon the subject of subsidy. It is typified by the practical horse trade school of a generation ago, which conceded that when there was a horse trade one or the other of the two traders was going to be bested. Fundamentally, that theory is false. The true theory of trade is that both parties to a trade are benefited. The mutual benefit of such exchanges is the foundation for a continued and more beneficial trade.

Concrete examples are of value in showing the fallacy. In the fall and winter of 1926-27 we Kansas farmers had a surplus of hogs. Germany had a surplus of pig iron. She was also hungry for pork. German merchants began to negotiate an exchange of pig iron for our pigs to the benefit both of hungry Germans and Kansas farmers, who use much iron in their machinery. But our steel industry was not asleep. Through the flexible tariff provision the President was prevailed upon to raise the tariff on pig iron 50 per cent.

We kept our pigs and Germany kept her pig iron. We sold pigs at low prices on a glutted market, and the next summer bought machinery based upon our own steel industry's high price for iron, thereby paying them subsidy, while at the same time our ability to pay that subsidy had been curtailed by the loss of a potential hog market. The Government lost potential revenues which it would have received on the imported German iron.

This case clearly illustrates the special privilege nature of subsidy, its sacrifice of the general good for the interests of a particular group, and also the fact that we seldom consider that when a tariff subsidy curtails importation it also curtails potential exports, for in the final analysis international trade must rest upon a trade of goods for goods. Curtailing of one must curtail the other.

Our country prospers because of the great natural resources and the energy and efficiency with which we develop them, and not because we have curtailed trade by high tariff subsidy. The one excuse for protective tariff is self-sufficiency in time of war, but it decreases instead of increases our prosperity.

Judicious selection of a specific case helps us to see this. We trade caterpillar tractors to Central America in return for bananas, and both ourselves and Central America are benefited. Each has a decided advantage in the production of the respective commodities. But we can raise bananas. I have seen them growing in a Kansas greenhouse. If the protective tariff argument is sound, we could raise a tariff barrier to keep out all bananas and then we could employ thousands of men constructing greenhouses and raising bananas. Of course, the price would necessarily be high, but protective tariff is always calculated to raise prices.

Here we can see the fallacy at a glance. We would not countenance such absurdity. But the only difference between this case and other protected industries is one of degree and not of fundamentals. The economics are the same.

It is wrong for the general government to be forced to go into the details of business in order to try to ascertain tariff levels or reasons for other special subsidies. Honest facing of fundamentals would lessen the burden of government profoundly and increase the measure of administrative justice in like proportion. Neither in reason nor in the principles of government can we expect to begin with a false premise and reach a rational constructive conclusion. It is time we recognize the fallacy of government subsidy and begin to beat back to right fundamentals.

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